

DEBENTURE PLAN  
OF FARM RELIEF  
OFFSETS TARIFFNational Grange Will Ask  
Congress for Equalizing  
Premiums on ExportsEXPECTED TO RAISE  
FARM PRODUCT PRICESOfficials Explain Operation as  
Simple—To Act Automati-  
cally on Surpluses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Totally different from any plan of farm relief so far pressed upon Congress is the measure which the National Grange will back in the present session with all the influence of its 800,000 dues-paying members.

Failure of the McNary-Haugen bill at the last session has led the Grange to develop its own program. As explained by Louis J. Taber, national master of the Grange, the plan is simple, though it carries the rather ponderous title of export debenture. Its basic theory is that widely held among farm organizations—that the benefits of the tariff should be equalized and agriculture not penalized by the protection afforded industry.

The system proposed has been in use in Germany for more than 50 years, excepting the war period, and is also employed in Sweden. It has for precedent in this country several important features of tariff legislation, such as "drawbacks" and tariff remissions. For a historic sponsor of the plan the Grange cited none other than Alexander Hamilton.

How It Would Operate

To illustrate how the export debenture plan is designed to operate, suppose Bill Smith, a Texas farmer living close to the Mexican border, finds a market for some of his wheat across the line. At the border he receives from United States customs officials a certificate showing that he has exported, say, 1000 bushels of wheat, and crediting him with say, 21 cents a bushel, for each of his 1000 bushels. The Grange Smith an export debenture of \$210.

While in Mexico he sees certain manufactured goods he wants. They are lower in price than he could get them for in the United States, because they do not have to meet the American tariff. Ordinarily the duty would stand in the way of Smith's making this purchase abroad. But here is where his export debenture certificate comes into play.

It can be used only for cancelling American tariff duties. It is in fact an instrument of tariff remission. It has been given the American farmer because the price of what he exported was fixed on the free-trade European market, though it was produced at a cost fixed by the higher standards of American tariff-protected living conditions.

So Bill Smith applies his debenture to meeting the duty, and granting one more supposition, that the amount of the duty happened to be just \$210, his debenture cancels it. The tariff inequality is wiped out by the farmer's export.

Equalizing Benefits

Or to do it another way, the American farmer, instead of selling his wheat in a world market at a price chiefly set by what wheat brings in Liverpool, and using the proceeds to buy products of American price raised above the world level by the tariff, sells his wheat in America at an American price, likewise raised.

(Continued on Page 16 Column 3)

## HOUSE KEEPS ESTATE TAX

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has voted against repeal of the federal inheritance tax reflecting 191 to 55 an amendment to eliminate the levy from the new tax bill.

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## Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office.

—FRANK O. LOWDEN



Former Governor of Illinois Strong Advocate of Economy and Efficiency in Government—Has Definite Plan for Surplus Crop Handling

By LEROY T. VERNON

Washington Correspondent, the Chicago Daily News

WHEN any man has been publicly proclaimed for eight years as worthy of filling the office of President of the United States, there must be something to the man who invites such confidence from so many persons. There must be a reason for this confidence which invites contemplation. Furthermore, when it is discovered that this same man began life as a farmer boy and raised himself "by his own bootstraps" to this position in the estimation of his fellow citizens, there is ample food for reflection, not only of the individual concerned, but of the opportunities afforded those of merit in a democracy like our own. Such has been the experience of Frank Orren Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, who is again being importuned by his friends in all sections of the country to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President next year.

Both in public and private life, in war and in peace, Mr. Lowden has been a constructive citizen. He has never sought office or leadership in anything. He has declined more offices than he has ever held, including a cabinet position offered by President Harding and the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, offered by President Coolidge.

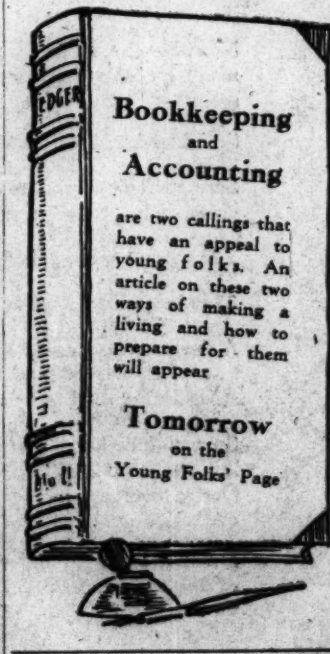
Desires Constructive Work

He has accepted no office without ample proof that there was constructive work to be done and that he was the man to do it. He has always been at work on something constructive which interested him and he has worked hard. He has never worked at anything with political motive or intent. To illustrate:

In 1916 Mr. Lowden was elected Governor of Illinois. He declined several times to be a candidate. It was proved to him that a reform in the administration of the State and its financial system was seriously needed and he finally consented to be a candidate. The United States entered the World War in the midst of his administration. Despite its cosmopolitan population, Mr. Lowden led Illinois into the war and kept it foremost among states which loyally supported the Government. He became one of the great war governors of the country and was publicly thanked in Chicago for his services by Gen. John J. Pershing.

But he did not forget the promises he had made before he was elected. An administrative code was adopted which reduced the state departments and bureaus from more than 100 in 1916 to 40 in 1926.

(Continued on Page 16 Column 1)



Bookkeeping and Accounting

are two callings that have an appeal to young folks. An article on these two ways of making a living and how to prepare for them will appear

Tomorrow on the Young Folks' Page

PARDON POWER  
ISSUE REVIVED  
IN KENTUCKYRetiring Governor Exceeds  
All Previous Records in  
Grants of Clemency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—When William J. Fields (D.), stepped from the Governor's chair Tuesday in favor of his Republican successor, Flem D. Sampson, he had completed a pardoning record unequalled by any other Governor of Kentucky.

On his last day in office, the Governor sat up until 1:45 o'clock in the morning dictating as required by law, the reasons for 48 final pardons for men convicted of felonies, which brought the Governor's total since a few days before the November election to 137. The total during the Governor's four years in office has been estimated at close to 500 pardons for felonies, not including misdemeanors or commutations of sentence.

For the third time in succession, a Kentucky Governor has gone out of office under similar conditions. The pardons of Gov. A. O. Stanley caused such comment that abuse of the pardoning power was made an issue in the campaign of that year. His successor, Edwin P. Morrow (R.), observed a certain restraint for half his administration, but one pardon by him, that of a bank and postoffice robber created such a stir that it in turn became an election issue.

Seek Release of Prisoners

The closing hours of the Fields administration were not greatly different from those of his predecessor. For nearly a week after Governor Fields entered office, friends armed with pardons signed by Governor Morrow straggled into Frankfort to obtain the release of prisoners. So many pardons had been issued that the Governor had not found time to enter them, or the reasons for their granting, in the executive journal.

Governor Fields went into office after having made a public pledge of restraint in the use of the pardoning power. For at least two years the newspapers of the State have devoted considerable space to what they have contended was a disregard of that pledge.

Most of the recent Fields pardons, it is pointed out, were issued just before or after the state election in which the Governor declined to support the nominee of his party, J. C. W. Beckham, who had made his platform opposition to legalized race track gambling.

"Pardon Brokers" Active

For years at Frankfort certain lawyers and others, termed "pardon brokers," have accepted employment in obtaining clemency for their clients, many appeals being made on the ground of reward for political work.

The recent Fields pardons have aroused a storm of protest from prosecuting attorneys, jurors, and others interested in the cases. The requirement that the Governor state his reason for granting the pardon does not make it necessary for these reasons to be proved. If the Governor pardons a man on the ground that he had not received a fair trial when the facts proved that he had pleaded guilty, a banker who had taken the contents of safety deposit boxes was pardoned by another governor on the ground that he had been guilty "only of a technical violation of the banking laws."

Pardons before trial have been so frequent the condition has led frequently to discussions of plans to repeal the constitutional power, or to so hedge it about with statutory restrictions that improper pardons will be reduced to a minimum. Governor Sampson, who went into office without having made any promises about pardons.

The position of the British Government as a ground landlord in a foreign country, the White Paper declares, "had long been regarded as an anomaly." It therefore has been decided "to surrender to their Chinese tenants the remainder of the leases held by His Majesty's Government."

The estimated value of the leases is officially placed at \$400,000. British business houses questioned by The Christian Science Monitor representative said they had been pressing the British Government to take this step for years. They insisted, moreover, that the Government was not the Chinese landlord, but merely a superior lessee, and in that capacity had been demanding exceedingly high rates for the use of the land, which had originally cost very little.

As regards the future, the position in obscure, and the Monitor's representative is unable to discover whether each individual lot-holder will henceforward hold the ground in perpetuity from the Chinese Government or whether the title will revert to the latter in 1950.

The total area involved is 1012 acres in Tientsin, 115 in Hankow, 320 in Chinkiang, 960 in Amoy and 60 acres in Canton. The figure for Kluikuan cannot be ascertained here. In 1926 the foreign residences numbered about 3600 and the Chinese 75,000.

QUEEN'S NEPHEW A BANKER

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Queen Mary's nephew, the Marquess of Cambridge, who recently succeeded to the title is about to become a banker. The Marquess has joined Coutts's Bank at Charing Cross, in which many of England's aristocratic families have their accounts. Heretofore he has spent most of his time running a chicken farm in the country.

Microscopic Orchids  
Seen at Westminster

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA

FEDERAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

London, Dec. 14

MICROSCOPIC orchids are the latest novelty at the Royal Horticultural Show at Westminster. The tiny flowers, known as Oberonia, is invisible to the naked eye, and is exhibited by Sir Jeremiah Colman.

The rare species appeared like a bowl of moss. It was referred to a special committee which, examining it under a powerful glass, discovered that the plant bore scores of perfect little blossoms.

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New York-to-Paris flight of the American Star. The flight was made by a motor-cycle police arrived with orders to direct the Lindbergh procession from the flying field to the capital and through the streets of the city to the American embassy after the Star's arrival.

**Field of Large Area**  
The Valbuena air field, the largest in Mexico, is the headquarters of the Mexican Army aviation service and training ground for flying cadets. It is located about 2 1/2 miles outside of Mexico City in the midst of a great plain, encircled by distant mountain ranges.

Valbuena Field proper covers more than six square miles, but all around the enclosure a level plain stretches for miles dotted with Indian villages. The grass covered flying field is almost as level as a floor; it is fringed with half a dozen low barracks buildings for the soldiers and as many houses for the officers. It contains one large airfield.

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—Excelsior editorially expressed its welcome to Colonel Lindbergh hoping that the expression of good will demonstrated by a country with which Mexico is closely bound by geography and destiny may set the foundation of a bridge to span the difficulties between the two countries.

Colonel Lindbergh's flight inspires confidence and dispels mistrust, the paper said. The warmth with which the people welcome him will show Mexico's appreciation for the courtesy of the country which sends such an ambassador.

**GALVESTON, Tex. (AP)**—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his plane "The Spirit of St. Louis" passed over the aviation field at Tampico Field at 5:50 a. m., according to unofficial advice received by the cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company here.

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—When Colonel Lindbergh flew over Tampico he was only 230 miles from his goal at Mexico City.

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—The Presidential Telegraph Office received a telegram stating that Colonel Lindbergh passed the town of Jalisco in the state of Hidalgo at 10:22 a. m.

**SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)**—Information received here by the Western Union Telegraph Company stated that Colonel Lindbergh passed over Tanyouca, State of Vera Cruz, at 10:18 a. m.

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—Advises received at the Presidential offices here reported that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had passed near Pachuca, Hidalgo, at 11 a. m., central standard time.

**CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex. (AP)**—An airplane, believed to be that of Colonel Lindbergh, en route from Washington to Mexico City, passed over Porto Aransas, about 25 miles from here, at 4:03 a. m. While the plane could not be sighted, reports were that it was flying at a low altitude because of the heavy fog.

**BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (AP)**—A party of Mexican fishermen returning here reported that a plane believed to have been Colonel Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" passed over Washington Beach, 28 miles southeast of Matamoros, Tex., about 5 a. m.

Washington Beach is 40 miles south of Point Isabel, Tex., where army officers had lighted flares to guide Colonel Lindbergh. The flares, however, was not sighted at Point Isabel or Brownsville, which he had been expected to pass in leaving the United States to fly down the Mexican coast.

Heavy fog shrouded the ground in the vicinity of Point Isabel at the time Colonel Lindbergh was due to approach the horizon.

Residents at Porto Aransas, about 130 miles above Brownsville, reported that a plane was heard at 4:03 a. m. Due to fog the craft was not sighted.

**America Awaiting News**

**of Lindbergh's Arrival**  
**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The eyes of the American people are turned toward Mexico City and their ears are waiting eagerly for news that Colonel Lindbergh had landed there at the end of his Washington-to-Mexico City flight.

Various reports came over the wires and cables telling of the young flier being sighted at various points near Mexico City, but the definite word that he had successfully completed his journey was the only word the nation wanted.

Beginning soon after noon, eastern time, the air was filled with rumors that the pilot had completed his journey over the mountains to the capital city of Mexico, but as each was run to its source it was found that it was merely a new angle given to some earlier piece of incorrect information.

Failure of scout planes sent out from Mexico City to sight Colonel Lindbergh did not greatly disturb his closest friends here, who voiced every confidence in his ability to carry through his attempt. The last definite word on the whereabouts of the Spirit of St. Louis placed it near Pachuca, at noon, eastern time. This point is 90 miles from Mexico City.

**UNION LEAGUE ELECTS**

**PHILADELPHIA (AP)**—Maj. Gen. William G. Price Jr. of Chester, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, will head the Union League of Philadelphia in 1928. General Price was elected over Melville G. Baker.

**FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS**

Missouri-Kansas-Texas handled 10,917 cars of revenue freight in the week ended Dec. 10, compared with 12,035 in the similar week ended Dec. 10, 1926. The same week ended Dec. 10, 1926, the week ended Dec. 10, compared with 22,146 in the like week last year.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; single copies, 5 cents. Printed in U. S. A.  
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## CANTON AGAIN UNDER CONTROL OF NATIONALISTS

U. S. Gunboat Withdraws Forces After Communist Hold Is Broken

**SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)**—Canton was again in the hands of the Nationalists today after severe fighting, in which the city, except the police headquarters, was recaptured from Communists. The Nationalists have ordered Soviet consulates throughout China closed.

Four thousand persons were estimated to have been killed in the battle, which lasted all day yesterday. Wholesale executions of Communists followed the entry of the Nationalists.

All the Americans, who were concentrated in the concession district on Shameen Island were safe. They returned to their homes in various sections of the city and suburbs.

The United States gunboat Sacramento, which landed field guns and men at Shameen to protect foreign lives and property, withdrew its forces after the Communist hold was broken.

The loss of property in the counter attack was very heavy.

The Nationalist navy began their drive against the Communists in the morning and the fighting lasted all day. It reached its climax at night when the Bund was raked with 12-pounders from the Chinese gunboats and with machine guns. This continual fire broke the revolutionist movement.

The Nationalist forces then entered the city and successfully engaged the Reds. The Communists managed to hold out in the police headquarters with a Soviet Russian. Nationalist officers have been instructed to "take the necessary steps to close Soviet consulates in Nationalist territory in China," the instructions were given here by General Chiang Kai-shek, recently called upon to lead the Nationalist movement, to Dr. C. C. Wu, foreign minister and General Pei Ching-hai, foremost Nanking military leader.

Prior to their ousting the Communists were understood to have established a Soviet Government. Versions of the revolt differed. The Nanking forces through the Kowloon News Agency accused the Canton Kowloon delegation, now in Shanghai, of plotting and provoking the revolt. Chinese observers, however, did not believe that Canton members of the Kowmintang had any connection with the revolution.

**Warning Sounded on China**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)**—A warning that unless the United States and Great Britain lend their constructive influence to China, Russia will be restored to favor in that country, was sounded last night by Sir Frederick White, British Liberal statesman, in an address before the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Sir Frederick, who recently returned from a four-month tour of survey in China, declared that should Russia re-enter China's internal affairs, the problem of this country's and Great Britain's relations with China would be further from solution than ever.

Russia, he said, was not the author of the Chinese revolution, but the Soviet Government with agents, arms and money and by supplying lessons in political organization, in military discipline and in propaganda played a vital part in it.

**LORD BIRKENHEAD OWNS 14,000 BOOKS**

**Replies at First Edition Club to Toast of "Book Collector"**

**LONDON, Dec. 14**—The Lord of Birkenhead replying to the toast of "The book collector" at the annual dinner of the First Edition Club at the Savoy, said that he possessed 14,000 volumes, therefore, the standard set up by John Morley he could claim to have a "library."

Owing to the post-war taxation he deemed it expedient to sell "the contents of two small shelves for £5,000," but the library still contained all the books he desired to consult.

He had sold nearly every first edition book he owned.

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## WELDED JOINTS SAID STRONGER THAN RIVETED

Engineer Tells Boston Audience That Tests Show Arc Process Is Better

**Electric arc welding has proved its economy and safety in building construction in addition to its advantages of freedom from the rancorous rat-a-tat-tat of the riveting hammer, Gilbert D. Fish, consulting structural engineer of the Westinghouse Company, told the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston at a meeting devoted to welding.**

"Tests prove that arc-welded joints can be made stronger in every way than the members joined, and that arc-welded girders can be made

to resist greater stresses than riveted girders of the same dimensions and weight," said Mr. Fish.

Confirmation of these tests has been secured in practice. A number of arc-welded buildings have been erected, and tests made on the completed structures have shown that the strength of the joints conforms quite accurately to calculations.

"This is a reduction in the tonnage of steel required, and there is a saving per ton in the cost of the steel handled. Tonnage is saved by the use of lighter members and the elimination of much connecting material. For example, the five-story arc-welded building at Sharon, Pa., contains 12 per cent less steel than would a similar riveted building. In a welded railroad bridge now under construction at Chicopee Falls, Mass., the amount of steel being used is 33 per cent less than that needed for riveted construction."

"It is expected that welded bridges of the future will prove somewhat more permanent than riveted ones, because of the immovability of the joints. Another factor favoring welded joints is their smoothness and absence of rivet heads, with corresponding ease of painting and lessened tendency to corrode."

**ADVERTISING FACT SOUGHT**  
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## NEW OFFICIALS GAIN APPROVAL

Senate Committee Sanctions Olds, Morrow and Judah Appointments

**WASHINGTON**—Confirmation of the appointments of Robert E. Olds, to be Undersecretary of State, Dwight W. Morrow, to be Ambassador to Mexico, and Noble B. Judah to be Ambassador to Cuba were recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at its first official meeting of the session.

Unanimously approving the nomination of these men, the committee also agreed to allow each member freedom of action when the question of confirmation came up on the Senate floor.

The committee members should members of the committee wish to speak against any of the appointments they would be able to do so without overturning the report of the committee as a whole.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the committee, indicated that he had been informed that arrangements were under way between the United States and Mexican governments, under which various Mexican diplomatic representatives in the United States would be permitted to remain before the special committee, which is to investigate charges that certain senators were offered large sums of money by Mexico.

Mr. Borah gave it as his opinion that if such arrangements were not effected that Mexican officials in the United States, particularly the United General in New York could be subpoenaed.

The Foreign Relations Committee decided to withhold action on a resolution offered by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, which would considerably extend the scope of the investigation until the committee has had time to go into the subject and decide whether it needs additional authority. The action was taken at the request of the special committee.

**NEW DEPORTATION BILL ADVOCATED**

**Women Also Urge Citizenship Education**  
**NEW YORK**—Participation in joint committees with other organizations for education and active citizenship, sponsorship of a deportation bill for the removal of undesirable aliens and work for a new House of Detention and to place the salaries of children's court judges on the same basis as those of city magistrates were reported by Mrs. Frances McNeil Bacon, representing the New York and New Jersey sections of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation.

Delegates to the seventeenth annual meeting of the department also heard Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Boston, report there have been 605 members on the Massachusetts Legislative Committee this year working for remedial legislation for civic and industrial conditions.

Public forums to discuss government problems and to educate for active citizenship have been carried on in Massachusetts by the Committee on Public Education of which Mrs. Robert L. Lovett and Mrs. Hayward P. Whittington, are the heads, the aim of the committee being to induce voters to enroll and do party work on primary, registration and election days.

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14 x 17 inches.....Brown or Blue with Gold.....\$5  
15 1/2 x 21 1/2 inches.....Brown or Blue with Gold.....\$5.50  
18 x 22 1/2 inches.....Brown or Blue with Gold.....\$9.85  
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## SMALL SALES CALLED BOON TO BUSINESS

Overstocking Merchants No Longer Clever, Credit Man Says

**Capable salesmanship and credit management consist of selling a merchant only the goods he can move in a reasonable time and at a reasonable profit rather than overstocking him with a big order, Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, told the Boston Credit Men's Association. This, he said, is one of the most important lessons business has learned in the last decade.**

"It is no longer considered clever to sell a merchant more than he can distribute with the proper net income," he added. "This attitude on the part of the credit manager has meant much in keeping business stable and continuous, and it has been one of the leading causes for keeping inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers unusually low."

The low inventories, Mr. Miller believes, constitute a reason why the United States may expect to pass into the coming business year with an outlook for prosperity rather than sluggishness or depression. An exceptionally efficient transportation system has helped to make low inventory business possible, he pointed out.

"Small regular orders," he said, "have made impossible the accumulation of heavy stock. A business depression results from over-supply relative to demand, and just as long as producers and distributors carefully observe their inventories, just so long is business apt to be stable and continuous."

The outlook for an increased foreign market was given as a positive indication of prosperity. This is due partly to rehabilitation of Europe and partly to American loans abroad. Other reasons for his prediction were the plentifulness of capital, together with careful use of it in the United States and the agricultural outlook throughout the west promising increased buying power.

**LAFAYETTE DEBATERS WIN**  
**EASTON, Pa. (AP)**—In its last appearance in this country before returning to Great Britain, the debating team representing the National Union of Students of England and Wales was defeated here by the Lafayette College debaters. The Lafayette team had the affirmative on the question, "Resolved: That radio should be a public monopoly."

**League Needs America**  
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## ITALY FAVORS CULTIVATION OF BIG LATIN BLOC

Close Relationship With  
French Emphasized by  
Benito Mussolini

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM ROME

LONDON, Dec. 14—The improved relations between France and Italy are attributed in Rome to an interview with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, published in a recent issue of The Times, a dispatch which includes the following passage:

"We ought to facilitate the formation of a big Latin bloc. Not only the Iberian peoples but the Latin republics have their eyes turned toward Rome and Paris. If these peoples, which have the same faith and same civilization, can be federated the peace of the world would be assured and a barrier set up against barbarism. What I say to you I say to all Frenchmen who come to see me. There are plenty of them and they are some of the truest friends of Italy."

"Any attempt to create a better understanding between us and the Latin races is worthy of praise and encouragement. I do not speak of Latin blood. Race is a very vague thing. There have been so many mixtures in the course of the centuries, but our civilization, our culture—what a wonderful common heritage it is."

"With a Frenchman we can at once come to an understanding of the common plan. We see in him a brother, someone who belongs to us. We have to make an effort to understand an Englishman and to be understood by him. With a German the difference is still more marked and a great gulf divides us from the Russian."

France Seeks to Remove  
Grievances of the Fascists

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Dec. 14—The Finance Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Markovitch, is having consultations in Paris with Raymond Poincaré regarding matters in dispute between their two countries, which recently concluded a political pact. After the Franco-Yugoslavian agreement it was considered necessary to establish a commercial accord and liquidate the financial litigation.

A commercial accord is being reached by negotiations which are already well advanced, while Mr. Markovitch hopes quickly to settle the financial affairs. Thus France and Yugoslavia will complete their alliance.

At the same time, however France is taking other steps to placate Italy and remove the impression that an anti-Fascist agitation is permitted on French territory. It is decided to suppress the Corriere degli Italiani, which advocated the assassination of one man as a means of bringing about the salvation of the country. The newspaper had been previously warned that such provocation cannot be tolerated and the director had promised to moderate his tone and respect French hospitality.

It is this regard for traditional French hospitality that has made the Government shrink from drastic action toward Italian exiles who are bitterly opposed to the Mussolini régime. Italy has misinterpreted French leniency. Now it is desired to give no excuse for misunderstanding.

## ECONOMIC VIEWS ARE EXCHANGED

Meeting Held to Put Into  
Effect World Conference  
Recommendations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 14—The fact that the present European economic situation is not hopeless but largely the result of tariff wars and faulty co-operation between nations was strongly stressed at a conference of British industrialists, labor leaders, economists and teachers which opened in the Guild Hall. The purpose of the conference is to put into effect the recommendations of the recent World Economic Conference at Geneva and many shades of British political opinion were reflected in the delegates who were addressed by George Thorns, ex-Prime Minister of Belgium and chairman of the World Economic Conference; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, chairman of the Board of Trade; Sir A. G. Anderson, president of the International

Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Richard Schuller, Austrian economist; Walter Runciman and others.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister indicated the sympathy of the present British Government in the aims of the Economic Conference to reduce debts.

Dr. Schuller declared that the stand to be taken by England for higher or lower tariffs would have a great effect on the action of other European governments.

European countries, who presided at the afternoon session, criticized protective tariffs and predicted that when the saturation point in the home market of the United States was reached it would lower its duties and lessen the rest of the world to do likewise.

The Labor delegation contended that the conclusions of the Economic Conference vindicated socialism.

## STIMSON'S NAME BEFORE SENATE FOR APPROVAL

Former Secretary of War  
Well Qualified for  
Island Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The nomination of Henry L. Stimson, of New York, to be Governor General of the Philippine Islands is before the Senate.

It has been known for some time Mr. Stimson's name was under consideration and the President has, on several occasions, asked him to come to the White House and talk things over. W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston, who has been mentioned as a possibility for the place, was recently a White House guest and it is assumed he favored the appointment of Mr. Stimson.

Several qualifications weighed heavily in favor of Mr. Stimson. In 1926 he engaged in an intensive study of the prevailing political and racial situation in the Philippines. His recent success in composing the Nicaraguan differences was also appreciated by the President. His skillful handling of a difficult and delicate situation centered attention on Mr. Stimson as a suitable successor to Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood. Moreover, he was known to be sympathetic with the views and policies of General Wood.

It had been indicated the President desired to send a man from civil life rather than a military man to the Philippines and Mr. Stimson's career has been chiefly that of a civilian. His military experience was bounded by his services during the World War as a colonel. He was graduated from both Yale and Harvard, served for three years as district attorney for the Southern District of New York, was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, Secretary of War under Taft and is a lawyer of reputation.

Mr. Stimson goes to his post with a full understanding of its requirements. He is expected to show a conciliatory and friendly attitude in regard to the various factions and at the same time to maintain the policy of General Wood in upholding American prestige in the islands. A consistently firm attitude and especially attention to economic development is to be looked for.

Mr. S. Osment, who is in Washington, made the following statement on behalf of the Filipinos:

"I am greatly pleased with the appointment of Ex-Secretary Stimson. I consider him a man of great ability and tact. I am confident he will be able to bring together the different parts of the Philippine Government so as to insure a harmonious democratic administration. I hope Mr. Stimson will be instrumental in promoting good-will between Americans and Filipinos."

## AMATEUR HEARS MACMILLAN ON AIR

Radio Message From Arctic  
Expedition Received

HUDSON, Mass. (AP)—A message from Commander Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Rawson-Field-MacMillan expedition which is frozen in for the winter at Nain, Lab., was picked up here by Don Maserve, operator of amateur radio station 1PL. The message was intended for transmission to Westinghouse Station WBZ-WBZA at Boston.

Commander MacMillan, in his message, appealed to the station to send messages from friends of members of the expedition in the vicinity of Boston. The message read:

"Radio Station WBZ—Your station is coming in beautifully here at my scientific station in northern Labrador. All of my men, seven of whom are from New England, would very much appreciate a special word from you and friends in Boston. Our ship, the Bowdoin, is frozen in the ice for the winter. Temperature is 14 below zero tonight. It is snowing hard. Regards and many thanks to an interesting broadcast."

## Has He Got Your Number?



What Becomes of all the Pins May Still Remain a Problem, But What Becomes of Some of the Discarded Automobile License Plates Has Been Solved. Albert H. Libby, of Forestville, N. Y., Recently Purchased Nine Tons of Them From Two New York County License Bureaus and Used Them to "Shingle" His Garage and Farm Buildings.

## AVIATION SHOWN AS MAKING NEW PROGRESS DAILY

Radio to Nullify Fog in  
Five Years, It Is Said,  
and New Lines Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Radio control devices will solve the problem of flying airplanes through fog, it was declared by Dr. J. H. Dillinger, chief of radio research of the United States Bureau of Standards, addressing the Chicago Airport Conference, which is being attended by the mayors and representatives of more than 30 cities in all parts of the United States.

Five years from now, Dr. Dillinger predicted, it will be a matter of wonder that fog was ever allowed to interrupt the regular scheduled flights on commercial airlines.

World Air Lines Expected

William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the mayors that lighting of airways is going forward so rapidly that by July 1 this country will have 7500 miles illuminated every night. He said that real commercial aviation started only in 1924 when night flying began, and declared that progress in the intervening three years has been marvelous. International air lines linking the entire world are a development which he anticipates in the near future.

At the annual banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, at which the mayors were guests, William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, asserted that Chicago is the natural airway center of the United States, and that as it now has a railroad train arriving or leaving for every 60 seconds in every 24 hours, it will soon have airplanes coming and going with similar frequency.

C. M. Keys, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, stated that the aircraft industry in all its branches will reach a volume of \$75,000,000 in 1928. He warned prospective investors, however, that the aircraft business is highly speculative. It is an alluring field for business adventure, but affords no opportunity for investment funds to work in safety and freedom from anxiety, he said.

## PRESIDENT STILL AWAITS NAVAL PROGRAM ACTION

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge is still awaiting action by the navy on its recommendations for the cruiser program to be laid before Congress by the Administration.

It was said flatly at the White House that the President had not only not approved any naval building program, but the navy department itself had not as yet reached a final conclusion on recommendations it might make.

## PRESS OF SOFIA ASSAILS VERDICT

Macedonian Students 'Are  
Sent to Prison—Charges  
Made Against Police

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

SOFIA, Dec. 14—The trial of the 20 Macedonian youths, mostly students, which, after being postponed from Nov. 15, began again on Dec. 5 at Skopje and was concluded on Dec. 9, was followed with intense interest by the whole Bulgarian press, which looks upon it as an attempt of the Serbian Government to eradicate all national feeling from the 500,000 Macedonians in Serbia.

Commenting on the verdict, by which nine of the students were condemned to prison, a leading Sofia paper writes: "Those condemned at Skopje were not criminals but youths who wanted to improve the lot of their fatherland. They organized secretly because in Macedonia one cannot work openly. All Macedonia is filled with dissatisfaction. It is not the Macedonian youth who have been condemned but the Serbian régime to which they have been subjected."

Another daily paper which is noted for its moderation says: "Macedonians in Serbia are forbidden to mention their nationality and to speak their maternal language. They cannot even keep their paternal names. Then the very land has been robbed of its name, but a whole

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## REICH PARLEY RESULTS FROM GILBERT LETTER

Conference Called by Chan-  
cellor to Discuss Revi-  
sion of Federal System

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

BERLIN, Dec. 14—The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, has just issued an invitation to the federal states to participate in a conference in Berlin next month, at which a revision of the federal system will be discussed. The calling of this conference was brought about by Seymour Parker Gilbert's recent letter to the Minister of Finance, in which the Agent-General for Reparations once more complained of the federal system and its present habit of consuming enormous sums of money.

Since the establishment of the Republic there has been a strong movement in favor of uniting Germany more closely, but the opposition of some of the leading federal states, primarily Bavaria, has made complete union in the Reich impossible. What the supporters of a united Germany failed to achieve may now be brought about by the Dawes agreement for increasing the burden of reparation payments and forcing the Reich to reduce its expenditures. On the other hand, this development may also lead to a lessening of the power of the parliaments in Germany, for one of the points raised by the Chancellor in his invitation

is the strengthening of the position of the Minister of Finance and the Government at the expense of Parliament in financial matters.

This is exactly what the German Nationalists have been striving for ever since the establishment of the parliamentary régime in Germany after the war, which they strongly opposed.

Thus the Dawes agreement may indirectly become responsible for the establishment of a more autocratic government, lessening the power of parliaments in Germany.

## CORN PRIZE AWARDED SOUTH CAROLINA LAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The silver trophy offered by the Southern Railway to the grower of the best 10 ears of corn produced in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky or Tennessee was awarded to Dan Bickley, a corn club boy of Irmo, Lexington County, S. C., whose exhibit had previously won first prize at the state fair at Columbia.

J. A. Patterson of Rowan County, N. C., who won the cup last year, came second in this year's competition.

## DUTCH TO ASSIST MIGRATION TO CANADA

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14—Dutch migration to Canada will be greatly facilitated at the beginning of January, when indigent emigrants will be required to pay only \$32 steamship passage, the balance, \$30, being provided by the Government and municipality of their domicile.

## POLISH ARMY LEADERS GREET GEN. PILSUDSKI

Military Authorities Give  
Him Enthusiastic Welcome  
on Return From Geneva

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

WARSAW, Dec. 14—The military authorities gave Marshal Pilsudski an enthusiastic welcome on his return today from Geneva. The press regards the visit as a great personal triumph, and the marshal's prestige is enhanced.

It likewise heartily approves the League of Nations' decision in the Lithuanian dispute, and steps are now proceeding to end the state of war which has existed between Poland and Lithuania for the last few years.

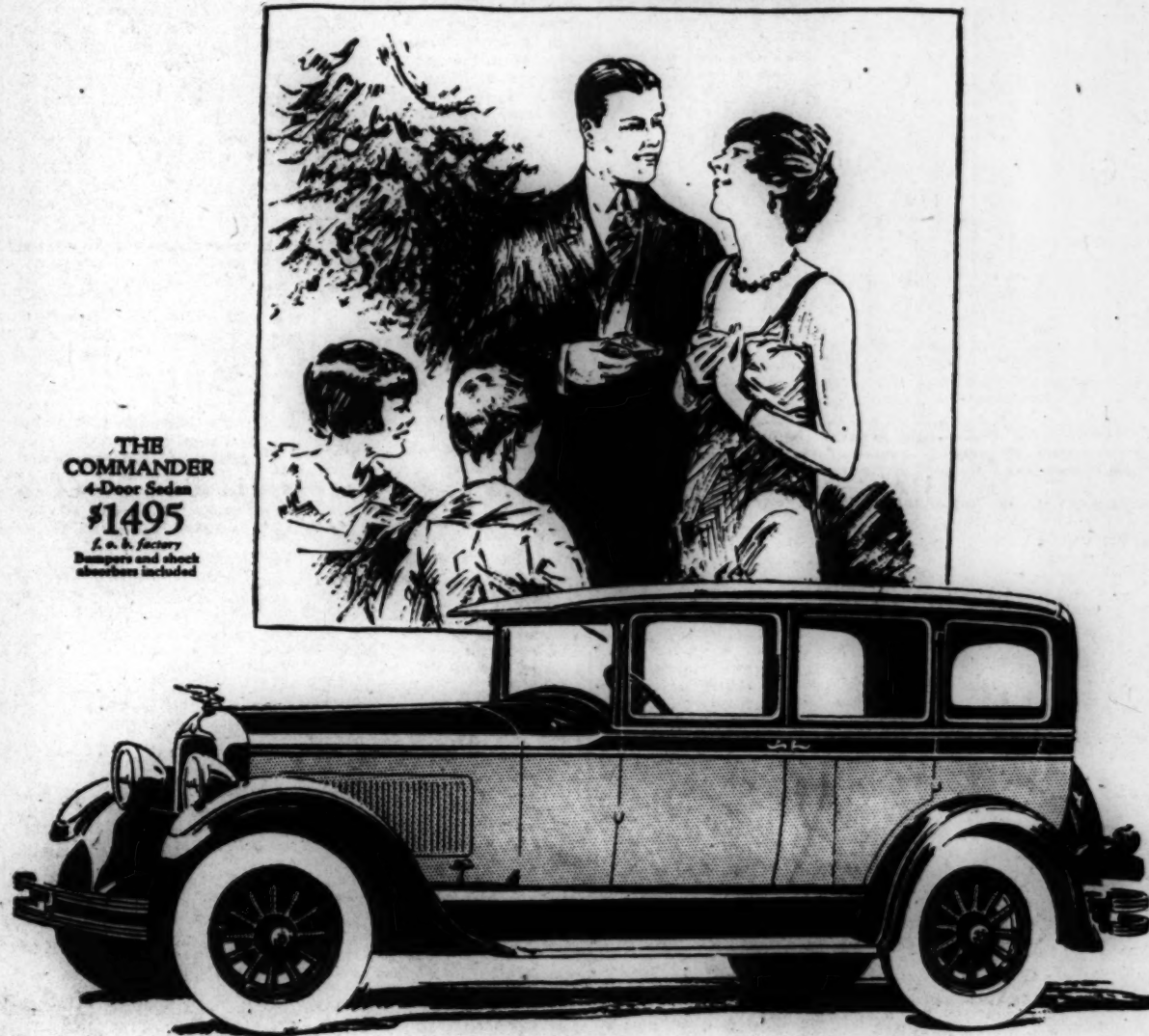
Poland's present attitude, however, is said to be not so much one of triumph as of a desire to live peacefully and amicably with its neighbor, and it is expected that the negotiations for a complete reconciliation will proceed along friendly lines.

Foreign military attachés who returned from the frontier have renewed their intention of visiting Kovno. They were assigned by the League to investigate mobilization reports.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS CO.  
Independent Oil & Gas Company in the 10 months ended Oct. 31, earned \$2.28 a share.

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The Great Independent



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NO jewel case ever held more joy at Christmas than the Keys to Happiness will bring her. Give them to her Christmas morning—watch her ecstasy when, out the window, she sees her own Studebaker Commander, world's champion car, standing at the door!

You've given her a car that has written new motor car history—the car that holds every endurance and speed record for stock cars regardless of power or price. For it was this car that traveled the amazing distance of 25,000 miles in the astounding time of less than 23,000 minutes under American Automobile Association supervision! Nothing else on earth ever traveled so far so fast.

In these records is proof positive of advanced design, precision manufacture and quality materials. The durability which was demonstrated by 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes insures years of satisfying

service to her. It means long life, low maintenance cost, superlative performance.

She will adore driving The Commander, for it handles so easily, and slips along so smoothly. And she'll love its smartness, its authoritative motor-car modishness, its dainty appointments, its roominess and rich, comfortable upholstery.

Call today for the Keys—Christmas Eve, Christmas morning or when you like, her Commander will be at your door. Then, be prepared for compliments on your thoughtfulness!

### NEW LOW PRICES

The Dictator . . . \$1165 to \$1345  
The Commander . . . 1495 to 1745  
The President . . . 1795 to 2250  
Erskine Six . . . 895 to 965  
All prices f.o.b. factory, including more than \$100 worth of extra equipment

Important—The initial payment on any Studebaker or Erskine car, if purchased under the liberal terms of Studebaker's Budget Payment Plan, would amount to little more than the cost of an equivalent of the usual Christmas trinkets. If you are interested in this plan ask your nearest Studebaker dealer for particulars. If you have a car to trade in, it may serve as the first payment.



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## GRAIN GROWERS DECLARE EXPORT RATES TOO HIGH

Far Above Canada's, They  
Say, and Demand Invest-  
igation by I. C. C.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A resolution calling upon Congress to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate grain export rates in the United States, which are said to be considerably higher than corresponding rates in Canada, has been adopted by farm organizations of Kansas and other states of the Southwest, at a meeting here. The resolution was addressed to Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, and to other

members of Congress from the State. Instances cited tended to show differences of 15 to 25 cents a bushel in rates on shipments to export points in the two countries, the distances being similar in all cases. The Canadian grower, it was declared, was favored by the lower rate.

Organizations represented in the appeal were the Kansas Farmers' Union, State Farmers' Union, Farmers' Co-operative Association, Kansas State Grange, Farmers' Co-operative Company and the Southwest Co-operative Grain Marketing Association.

**Farm Bankers Do Not Act**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association concluded a two-day executive session here without taking action on any of the national questions such as food control and taxation, placed before it.

The next meeting of the commission will be held April 16 in Augusta, Ga., in conjunction with the meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

## Canada's Governor-General Pleased With American Trip

Viscount Willingdon Believes Open Border Real  
Token of Friendly Confidence

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada and the first to hold that office as the direct representative of King George, chatted unofficially with newspapermen in Boston, during a "natural" enthusiasm to keep his words within the proscribed limits of an "unofficial visit."

The Governor-General declared that the development of the great Canadian province had been "tremendous," with especially marked gains in hydro-electric development, agriculture and in the paper pulp industry, even since he had taken up his office in October a year ago.

Although he would make no official statement he was markedly interested in the feeling of neighborliness existing between the United States and Canada, and indicated a personal feeling that the "condition of the great Canadian-American border line is one of the greatest actual examples of the real spirit of the League of Nations."

He nodded a strong affirmative to the belief that an unarmored frontier is far more conducive to permanent peace than an armed one, and indicated that the 3000 miles of the northern border, "without a gun on either side," was an excellent indication of the feeling between two peoples.

The Governor-General showed a very considerable interest, although he would not commit himself, in the idea of a Canadian-American natural park along a part of the border, of

the same type as that established recently in the valley of Javorina on the frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which acts as a natural meeting place and serves the position of an actual line of demarcation.

The influence of the comparatively open border between the United States and Canada on the establishment of that foreign park, was shown in the words of the report describing it, which said that the people of both Poland and Czechoslovakia "were inspired by the example of the natural park between the United States and Canada."

With the entry of Viscountess Willingdon, talk became more general. Although the two of them, he said, had traveled tens of thousands of miles by automobile and train since their arrival in Canada, and had visited every one of the nine provinces, they had not begun "to see it all" because of its "vastness."

Viscount Willingdon was the Governor of Bombay from 1913 to 1919, after leaving the House of Commons, and remained in the tropics as the Governor of Madras from 1919 to 1924, after which he held still another post in the South, with but six weeks' vacation between that mission and his sailing to Canada.

## GOV. DONAHEY DECLINES PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

**NEW YORK (AP)**—In a letter to the Christian Herald, to be published in its current issue, Gov. A. Vic Donahey of Ohio reiterated that he

## King's Representative in Canada



Left to Right: Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of the Dominion; Viscountess Willingdon, and Edwin S. Webster, whose guest they were during visit to Boston.

will in no circumstances be a candidate for either first or second place on the Democratic national ticket.

The Ohio Governor, in defining the sort of Democrat he would support for standard bearer of his party in the presidential contest next year, said: "He must be in full sympathy with the enforcement of all laws and unalterably opposed to nullification of any part of the Constitution or statutes, and that he should resist any change unless brought about in an orderly and lawful manner."

## FAMOUS MISSIONARY HAS PASSED ON

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary whose capture in 1901 by bandits in Macedonia, became a matter of a national interest and of Turco-American negotiations when a ransom of \$110,000 was demanded, has passed on at her home in Chelsea, Mass. Miss Stone was a graduate of the Chelsea High School and a teacher there before her departure in 1878

for mission work in the Balkan states, then a part of Turkey.

The kidnapping of Miss Stone and Mrs. Talika, wife of an Albanian missionary, was followed by a public campaign in the United States to raise money to obtain the women's release. The bandits keeping out of the reach of both Bulgarian and Turkish soldiery, diplomatic efforts were fruitless, and a ransom of \$75,000, raised by public subscription, was finally paid.

## NAVY ACCEPTS PLANE CARRIER

Boston Navy Yard Commandant Formally Receives  
Ship From Builders

The airplane carrier Lexington was formally turned over to the United States Navy today at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, when Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, received from S. W. Wakeman, superintendent of the Fore River Plant, the official papers.

Official orders were read by Rear Admiral Andrews and Capt. J. D. Wilson of the Navy Yard, placing Capt. A. W. Marshall in command of the vessel. The commission pennant and national ensign were then unfurled and Captain Marshall read the orders directing him to take command of the vessel. Thus the Lexington became an active unit of the naval forces of the United States amid the cheers of the guests.

The airplane carrier was authorized by Congress in the building program of 1916 but construction was not begun until Jan. 8, 1921, the vessel being launched Oct. 3, 1925. The Lexington is 388 feet long, has a breadth of 106 feet and a draft of 23 feet and is capable of maintaining a speed of 35 knots per hour. When in full commission, 200 officers and 1700 enlisted men will be required to man the vessel.

The vessel is fitted with electrically-driven machinery having four propellers, each of which is driven by two motors. The deck has a total area of approximately two acres or about 900 feet for the landing and taking off of airplanes. Special apparatus has been fitted for the launching, landing and stowing of the 80 machines which the vessel will carry.

## Y.M.C.A. DEFINES RESULTS WON IN SOUTH AMERICA

Plays Vital Part, Says Secretary, in Fundamental  
Changes in Country

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—Fundamental changes for the better in government, education, business and personal character are going on in South America, and in these the Y. M. C. A. and other American institutions are playing a vital part, Harry W. White, secretary of the Foreign Department of the Y. M. C. A. National Council, reported in an address to Chicago business men.

The Y. M. C. A. started the first boys' work program in South America and its fruits are widely to be observed now, he said. Throughout the continent officials and others are calling the Y. M. C. A. for aid in establishing this religious educational and physical program for men and boys.

In Buenos Aires, because politics had caused deplorable conditions in a juvenile detention home for 500 boys, officials asked the Y. M. C. A. to take over the conduct of the institution. After this was done, there were no runaways, though fences and walls were removed. The boys raised the best vegetables and other farm products he had ever seen, Mr. White said.

The decision in Chile to link character training with educational programs is a new element in the old Spanish educational system, he pointed out. Business and financial leaders in many South American countries tell American Y. M. C. A. workers their programs have developed a high sense of honor and honesty among young men employees.

No longer do South American countries consider revolution when

a change of government is sought, he continued. They have learned that such conduct makes it very difficult to get foreign loans and they are now conducting their affairs by orderly processes. Through the aid of North American capital and engineering skill, automobile roads, and many other improvements are enriching life for the South American, he concluded.

## AMERICAN CAR SALES INCREASE IN EUROPE

Lowering of Restrictions Is  
Expected to Add More

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Max L. Bary, sales manager in Germany for the General Motors Corporation, who has just arrived here, says automobile manufacturers in Germany, Belgium and Holland are adopting American body styles and general appearance as well as mechanical make-up and assembling methods.

Trade restrictions against American automobiles will be reduced 50 per cent in Germany next April, Mr. Bary said. Those who can afford American motorcars at the increased rate buy them now in spite of the restriction because they are better hill climbers, he declared.

Mr. Bary said more American automobiles will be sold in Europe next year because of the increased prosperity and the lowering of restrictions. In Germany 15 per cent of the automobiles used are American and 85 per cent of the cars used in Spain are made in America, he said.

## GRANGE AGAINST TIME CHANGE

By an almost unanimous vote, the 1500 members of the Massachusetts State Grange attending the opening of the annual convention in Boston declared themselves against the retention of the present daylight saving law. The Grangers also favored an increase in the number of state police on the ground that the training given this type of officer would make them available as policemen in the smaller towns and villages.

## BIG GOLD SHIPMENT IS SENT TO LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The announcement of the shipment of \$7,500,000 in gold from New York aboard the Berengaria attracted much attention in financial circles here. There was speculation as to the ultimate destination of the shipment and doubt was expressed in some quarters as to whether the gold would remain in London.

The financial editor of the Daily Mail wrote that the shipment seemed to indicate that the flow of gold from New York to London had begun in earnest. He said shipments totaling some \$10,000,000 were mentioned as possible in London.

The money market writer of the Mail attributes the flow to the high value of the pound in terms of dollars, to which the maintenance of discount rates about 4 per cent contributed.

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Other Steak Sets,  
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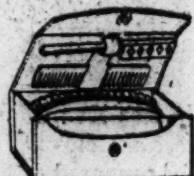
A Most Pleasing Christmas Gift

ALLEN HALL COMPANY

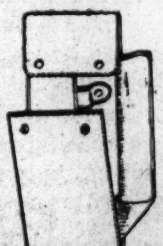
423 Boylston Street, Boston  
ARTHUR CROSSLEY, Pres. EVERETT H. HALL, Treas.

## Gifts in Good Taste

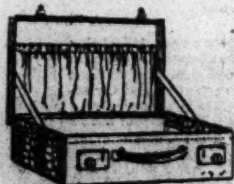
Your Christmas Gift, to express fully your friendship for someone, should be as enduring as friendship itself. It should be purchased, too, at a store whose label distinguishes your own good taste and commands the high esteem of the recipient.



Small Toilet Case. Brush, comb, tooth-brush and tube for tooth-paste, in leather case 6 inches long. In brown or black. \$2.25



Man's Tie or Soft Collar Case. Of brown cowhide, moire lined. \$5.00



Ladies' Overnight Case of Alligator Calf, moire lined, with pockets in ends and cover. 14 and 16-inch sizes. In brown and green. \$16.75 and \$17.25.



English Toilet Kit of tan Pigskin, lined with oiled silk, and containing towel, face cloth, soap, comb, file, mirror, etc. \$14.50

London Harness Company  
Sixty Franklin Street, Boston

## Gift Handkerchiefs

On Sale Today at  $\frac{1}{4}$  Off Usual Prices

Now—right at the height of the Christmas season—savings like these on high-grade handkerchiefs are nothing short of extraordinary. It is only possible now because this shipment is weeks late in arriving—and we secured most unusual concessions.

25c Quality NOW 19c	29c and 35c Quality NOW 22c	39c Quality NOW 29c	50c Quality NOW 38c
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59c Quality 44c	1.00 Quality (3 in a box) 75c
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It isn't possible to give detailed description except to state that the majority are pure linen—some are of crepe de chine or pongee—most of them are exquisitely hand embroidered in colors—hand rolled hems—hand drawn hems and other features—in white and colors.

On Sale ONLY in a Special Section on the Second Floor,  
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On High Grade Grands, Baby Grands, Uprights, etc.

What a truly remarkable opportunity this is, coming as it does right before Christmas, to make a life-time gift at a relatively small cost!

The course of a most active Fall business has left us with a limited number of high grade pianos which have been taken in exchange for new pianos. Together with these are a few instruments which have served as demonstration pianos and we have formed a group of 25 such instruments which we have repiced, regardless of cost, and are offering them at these decidedly attractive reduced prices.

Every piano has been thoroughly reconditioned, and carries with it the unqualified guarantee of the House of Mason & Hamlin.

In addition to the specially low prices, we will accept your present piano in part payment, and also extend the privilege of allowing you to trade in the piano you buy in this sale for a new instrument at any subsequent time. "The reputation of the House of Mason & Hamlin insures a happy Christmas for the recipient of any one of these pianos."

A Companion Offering Extraordinary!

Demonstration Mason & Hamlin

## 3 AMPICO GRANDS AT REDUCED PRICES

We say "Extraordinary" for this is the FIRST TIME THAT MASON & HAMLIN AMPICOS HAVE EVER BEEN ADVERTISED AT REDUCED PRICES. These 3 instruments have served as demonstration models and cannot be told from new, carrying with them, of course, the full Mason & Hamlin guarantee.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

MASON & HAMLIN—146 Boylston Street  
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## Change in Tammany's Character Seen in Headquarters Transfer

Abandonment of Old Building Declared Indicative of New Phase in Long Series of Transformations Undergone by Body That Rules New York City

By GUSTAVUS MYERS  
Author of "The History of Tammany"

The recent sale of Tammany Hall's headquarters on Fourteenth Street near Third Avenue, New York City, is much more significant than the mere disposal of a building. It denotes another and well-defined change in the character of the Tammany Hall organization. This aspect has not been generally linked with the abandonment of the old building, yet is nevertheless closely connected.

Since its origin, Tammany has undergone a succession of changes. At first, as the Society of St. Tammany or the Society of St. Tammany, it was purely a private association. Its founder was William Mooney, a New York City upholsterer, whose purpose was to group democratic elements as an opposition to aristocratic rule.

At the period when the Federal Constitution was adopted the aristocratic party stood strongly for checking popular political rights and for centralization of power. Adherents of democracy regarded the party as more or less influenced by monarchical modes.

**Named for Indian Chief**

Hence, in selecting a name for the new society, Mooney and his colleagues chose a strictly native one. Tammany or Tammanend was an Indian chief noted for his love of freedom and his independence. During the American Revolution patriots had dubbed him a saint in ridicule of imported saints such as St. George, St. Andrew and St. David designating societies which proclaimed their fealty to King George III.

Among the societies active in promoting the cause of America's independence the sons of St. Tammany were conspicuous. With the Revolution's success they dissolved. The Society of St. Tammany or Columbian Order is almost as old as the United States Government itself. It was founded on May 12, 1789, within two weeks after the establishment of the national Government. The democracy which it espoused was not, however, of the modern kind of democracy. Then and for more than 30 years subsequently Tammany was what might be appropriately termed a middle-class body.

Opposed to government by hereditary aristocracy it, at the same time, looked down upon what were styled the lower orders. Only men owning required values in real estate were allowed to vote at public elections. Tammany long did nothing to alter this condition derived from old feudal laws which based legislative representation upon estates.

**A Speechmaking Start**

For many years after its formation the activities of the Society of St. Tammany were more those of speechmaking and convivial character than of active partisanship. With its officers holding Indian titles of modern sachem and sachem, the society liked to demonstrate its Indian garb and ceremonials both privately and publicly. Frequent banquets were held at which members expressed their democratic sentiments, and there were periodic parades serving as an exhibition of the society's importance.

When the Republican and the Federalist parties came into existence in 1789, the Society of St. Tammany was precipitated into intense partisanship. It allied itself with the Republican Party (later called the Democratic Party) led nationally by Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, the New York leader, astute in managing and fertile in planning, saw

the effectual political uses to which the Society of St. Tammany could be transformed.

Under the guidance it changed to an energetic political club giving more attention to electioneering than to toasts and speeches. Through various devoted aides he openly controlled the society until his eclipse after his duel with Alexander Hamilton in 1804. The society powerfully contributed to Thomas Jefferson's election as President of the United States in 1800. In the same year Tammany began to govern New York—a rulership that, with occasional intermissions, it has since continued.

The really noteworthy change in Tammany's structure came in 1806 when Tammany definitely evolved into a regimented political organization. Since 1798 opponents had fiercely denounced the society as a private body which presumed to interfere in politics. To silence these criticisms, the sachem in 1805 obtained from the Legislature a charter incorporating the Society of St. Tammany as a benevolent and charitable body.

**Political Branch Formed**

The Tammany Hall political organization was created as an apparently distinct entity. In 1806 this was developed into a comprehensive political mechanism by the creation of general, nominating, corresponding and ward committees which thoroughly enrolled New York City's democratic voters.

Nominally retiring to the background, the society's sachem actually controlled the political organization. This power, they exercised by means of their vantage ground as trustees of the Tammany Hall Building. In that capacity they could effect any faction troublesome or hostile to themselves as political leaders. Thus excluded, no hostile element could lay claim to representing Tammany or of being part of its regular organization.

The stamp of regularity had, and has continued to have, a determining effect upon New York City voters. Four times in Tammany's history—in 1828, 1838, 1853 and 1857—the sachem as trustees of the Tammany Hall Building peremptorily excluded factions from meeting there.

Tammany's first quarters were in a Broad Street tavern then called Tammany Hall or the Wigwam. After 1798 it shifted to Marling's tavern at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. The wigwam was a one-story wooden building attached to the tavern. Federalists contemptuously branded it "the Pig Pen." Later Tammany became the lessee of a new building on this site, remaining there until 1863 after which the New York Sun was tenant for many years.

**Backs Manhood Suffrage**

An important change which eventually made Tammany almost invincible was the abolition in 1822 of old property-qualification laws governing voting. In 1820 Tammany, as a matter of policy, decided to support a constitutional amendment decreeing manhood suffrage. This operated to bring into Tammany's fold an ever-increasing number of poor voters.

The change in Tammany's leadership, however, was not immediate.

At that stage Tammany Hall was controlled by bankers who resorted to every artifice to maintain their hold upon an organization which they had used to procure bank charters and otherwise enrich themselves.

So strongly were they entrenched that outside pressure was necessary to expel them. The Workingmen's Party, organized in 1829, and its successor, the Equal Rights Party, mustered such popular strength and campaigned so effectively against the banker leaders that Tammany Hall's general committee in 1834 rid itself of that element.

Propriety also demanded new types of leaders. Tammany leaders were not more intrinsically corrupt than those of the opposition, but their methods were less artful and more exposed to condemnation. The most notorious Tammany leader of this era was Samuel Swartwout; as Collector of the Port of New York he embezzled \$1,222,000 from the United States Government.

**An Abrupt Change**

Control of Tammany Hall underwent an abrupt change after 1840. Slum gang leaders seized power. This was a time when heavy immigration, largely Irish, poured into New York City. Prejudice against them as Roman Catholics was strong.

Numbers who could not get work banded in rowdy gangs. Unscrupulous ward politicians facilitated their naturalization, introduced them into politics, and used their redoubtable fist power to overawe opponents, pack primaries and commit frauds at elections.

The most skillful and unprincipled of all the politicians in using the gangs was Fernando Wood. He succeeded in marshalling them as a compact body within the Tammany organization, insuring his own advancement to high political office.

But over and above Tammany's use and misuse of the gangs was its policy of welcoming and encouraging immigrants while its opponents slurred and antagonized them. This consistent humane treatment of immigrants assured Tammany a new and adhering source of strength.

The year 1867 brought a new development in Tammany's career. Now entered the supreme leader or boss. Previously, Tammany had been directed by combination of cliques of leaders none of whom either claimed or exercised dictatorial power.

**First Absolute Leader**

The first leader to make himself absolute was William M. Tweed. A chairmaker's son, he had gained neighborhood popularity as a volunteer fireman, had served as a member of the "Forty Thieves" Board of Aldermen in 1851-52, and had pushed his way to control of the Tammany organization.

One of the first acts of his domination was to order the discarding of the old Tammany Hall Building downtown and the erection of a new building on Fourteenth Street. Tammany district leaders and their associates were so opulent that the necessary funds were subscribed without delay. However antiquated and shabby the Fourteenth Street building has been for many years, it was considered pretentious when it was opened in 1868. The speeches were impressive and the ceremonies imposing.

Disclosures in 1871 revealed that the Tweed "ring" plundered New York City of at least \$75,000,000 in direct loot; including great issues of fraudulent bonds, the full amount was probably \$200,000,000. Tweed passed on in jail; his confederates escaped punishment. The city recovered only \$876,000 of the entire sum taken.

For a time Tammany seemed prostrate. But only for a few years. Tweed's successor as boss was "Boss" John Kelly. A product of a rough ward school of politics, he was, however, gifted with keen political sagacity. He induced some of the leading reform Democrats who had helped overthrow the Tweed "ring" to reorganize Tammany Hall.

This reorganization did not go deep; a large part of Tammany's regular membership were saloonkeepers or other varieties of ward heelers. But superficially Tammany now had a varnish of respectability. It also had an enormous vitality

## "Wigwam" Tammany Is Abandoning



Headquarters of Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street, New York, as They Appeared in 1868.

ing perceived, noted changes in New York City's composition were taking place. The Manhattan of former times with its many vacant lots and disreputable haunts—gangster resorts—had largely disappeared. New York became more refined. A code of new laws had been enacted prohibiting child labor and safeguarding primaries and elections.

**Effects of Education**

The cumulative results of compulsory education produced both an intelligent population and a demand for higher political capacity. Then came the abolition of saloons which always had been vicious centers of ward political influence and manipulation.

These and other changes in conditions, standards and conduct were finally reflected in Tammany Hall. And so, with Murphy's passing in 1924, the district leaders chose an entirely new type of directing leader in the person of George W. Olvany. A university graduate and lawyer, Mr. Olvany had served as a judge in the Court of General Sessions.

He is not less of a practical politician than were his predecessors, but the kind of politics which he has announced as Tammany's aim is that of giving the good government insisted upon by the preponderance of voters. This policy, if persisted in, will prove as politically expedient as morally right. The new district leaders are also men of varying degrees of education, and in accord with Judge Olvany's views.

The actual Tammany organization is confined to Manhattan and the Bronx. Thus the Democratic organization in the other boroughs are not parts of Tammany Hall, but are independent allies.

Tammany Hall's new home will be at Union Square East and Seventh Street, a short distance from the site which it has just sold. By remaining in the same neighborhood, Tammany thus avoids any implication that it has become a "high hat" organization, which might be charged if it moved into a more pretentious section of the city.

## SPAIN PLANS PROGRAM OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Spain will be one of the most modern countries in the world when the Government completes its six-year program of spending \$1,000,000 a year on public improvements, according to Joseph Marimon, formerly head of the Spanish Bank of Cuba here, recently.

The Spanish Government, he said, is especially interested in electrical power, and the construction of highways and additions to the docking facilities of the country are a part of its program. Mr. Marimon said Spain was never more prosperous and with a surplus in the treasury this year of \$40,000,000, conditions are growing better daily.

## TAMMANY HALL ACQUIRES NEW 'WIGWAM' SITE

Will Build Headquarters at Union Square, Remaining in Old Neighborhood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall will not desert the neighborhood in which it has prospered for the last half century or more, according to an announcement just made by its leader, George W. Olvany, who said that, following the sale of its present Wigwam in East Fourteenth Street, the organization has acquired a site at Union Square and Seventeenth Street upon which a new Tammany headquarters will be erected.

The report originally circulated, that Tammany would purchase a new site in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue or Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was for purposes of real estate strategy—to prevent property values where Tammany wanted to buy from soaring sky high, it was intimated.

The new building, according to Mr. Olvany, will be erected on the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street and Union Square within a short distance of the Washington Irving House and a number of other famous landmarks identified with the artistic and cultural interests of New York half a century ago. It is to be of early colonial architecture, flanked on one side by stores, but with an imposing entrance on Union Square. The hall will have a seating capacity of 1200 and the offices of the executives will be near by. While the purchase price was not made public it is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$500,000, the assessment of the property and the improvements on it for 1927 having been \$513,000.

The old Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street was purchased by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day under the name of the D. & A. Land Improvement Corporation, formed solely for the purpose of acquiring the property. News of the sale of this old site was published only recently. The new site was purchased from Barnett L. Davidson, and has on it an apartment house and several dwellings.

**TUFTS DEBATORS WIN**

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—In an intercollegiate debate representatives of Tufts College, taking the affirmative, won a two to one decision over the Bowdoin team on the question, "Resolved, that co-education in the higher institutions of learning is preferable to the segregation of the sexes."

## Ready for Cold Weather?

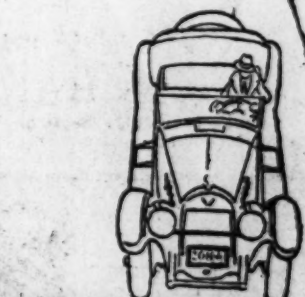
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—In tan-Scotch grain or black calfskin—the blucher oxford type—Milt-ford middle soles which prevent moisture—heavy edge and solid leather heels.

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Oxford by Stetson is strictly a young man's shoe—a strong favorite with college men.

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—crepe rubber soles and heels. **13.50**

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# Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## Queen Mary Aids Furnishing of Viceroy's Palace in New Delhi

Her Majesty Passes Upon Proposed Pieces by Means of Photographs—Native Arts Today Shown by Furnishings to Be Flourishing

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**CALCUTTA**—The furnishing of the huge palace, Viceroy's Palace, where Lord and Lady Irwin will take up their residence in India's new capital probably during the cold weather, is a home-making task of endless detail, to which they have been devoting their close personal attention.

Queen Mary's interest in the furnishing, and photographs of pieces of furniture have regularly been sent to her for approval. Finished specimens of every variety of furniture, carpets, upholstery, cushions and curtains have been prepared, and have received the personal approval of Lord and Lady Irwin beforehand.

The furniture has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the architect of New Delhi. Both Lord Reading and Lord Irwin have stated that the furniture should be carried out to the utmost possible extent with Indian material and Indian workmanship.

The Madras forests have contributed beautiful rosewood; Jubbulpore and Burma have sent shisham and Andamans islands have contributed paddy wood, north Indian forests have sent shisham and naide.

All the carpets have been made in

India, orders having been placed mainly at Amritsar and Agra. The carpet for Lady Irwin's sitting room is in a beautiful shade of light green, and was made in Amritsar. The city of Benares has sent material for cushions. Silks have come from Bhalgapore and Benares. Materials for more cushions have come from Madras. Prints for curtains have come from Farokhabad in the United Provinces. All the carpets, the tapestry, the silks, and other fabrics, are handwoven, and show that the Indian workman of today has not lost the skill of his forefathers.

The only articles not made in India are a few specimens of antique English furniture which were obtained and used by the Home Committee appointed to advise the Secretary of State on Government House, and sent out to India after the Indian Advisory Committee had broken up.

It is said that Lord Reading is secretly dismayed at the prospect of moving into this enormous palace being built for him and his successors. No doubt the cost of upkeep will be very great for whoever lives in it.

**Zionists Take Old Hebrew Names**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**Jerusalem**

HUNDREDS of changes of names of Jews are registered in a recent official gazette, revealing a tendency among Zionists to break with past associations and assimilate with the country to which they have come to build their national home.

Long unwieldy Slavic names such as Nierponniashtchi or Povstiansky have been changed to Hebrew names like Ben Arie or Uriel. Some of the new names are translations into Hebrew from the old, others are mere transliterations.

**Boy Rulers Succeed to Two Monarchies**  
**Young Sultan of Morocco, the Choice of Ulemas, Speaks Five Languages**

**RABAT, Morocco**—Within but a few months two children have come to the thrones of their respective countries. Little King Michael of Rumania is King because he is the direct heir to the throne; Sultan

**The Choice of Morocco**  
**MULAY MOHAMMED HAMADA**  
 Youngful Monarch, Third Son of Mulay Youssef, is Well Educated and Has Command of Five Languages.

**KING'S COLLEGE HEAD A BRITISH HONDURAN**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—King's College, one of London's chief educational institutions, has a new head in Prof. William Reginald Halliday, who has recently held the chair of ancient history in the University of Liverpool.

**PRINCE OF WALES VISITS CO-OPERATORS**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**MANCHESTER, Eng.**—The Prince of Wales' interest in co-operation, which he has once more shown by his recent visit to the Shillhall works of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., in Glasgow, in no way surprises those co-operators who know that His Royal Highness is actually a co-operator, although he has not yet become a member of the British co-operative movement.

For a considerable time past, the wool from the Prince's "E. P." ranch has been marketed co-operatively through the Canadian Woolgrowers' Association. In addition, it will be recalled that not long ago he joined the Alberta wheat pool.

**INDIANS LEAVE AFRICA IN GROWING NUMBERS**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**DURBAN, Natal**—Presumably as an effect of uneasiness felt by some Indians over their future status in this country, there has been an ever increasing outward flow of Indians. Applications for repatriation from the laboring class are being received by the Protector of Indian Immigration at the rate of 30 a week, and there is always a list of 400. Over 200 repatriates left by the steamer Unisinga recently, and the next boat will take 250. The increased exodus dates from the beginning of this year.

**FARMING URGED AS A COLLEGE REQUIREMENT**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—To help British boys proceeding to take up land overseas, the question of making agriculture a subject in the entrance examination of the London University is under discussion between that institution and the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. C. H. Lockitt, headmaster of Bury Grammar School, advocating this course, said: "Many boys from all sorts of schools are emigrating to the colonies. We feel that it would be of inestimable value—not only nationally but imperially, if we could give them some sort of knowledge of the basis upon which agricultural science is reared."

**"Puzzle Journey" Proves Good Sport—and Stiff Test on London History**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—A new and attractive form of outdoor competition has been devised by the Londoners' Circle, an organization started several years ago to encourage Londoners in a closer study of their huge community. The circle has just had its "puzzle journey" which has been most successful, and has called forth real knowledge of the highways, byways, and history of the city.

The ramble started from the steps of the Royal Exchange, which is across from the Bank of England. Ludgate Circus was the goal, but each participant was obliged to follow the route supplied on a type-written paper.

The first direction was to "burrow underground and emerge on a street bearing a Royal name" (King William Street), and "a church over a tube station" (St. Mary Woolnoth), thence down "a street of many signs, known to merchants of old" ( Lombard Street) to a building "bearing the name of a martyred king" (St. Edmund). Thence they were directed into a yard wherein is "an inn immortalized by Dickens" (the George and Vulture).

Other clues led those who really knew their London to Bengal Court, Cowper Court, and to the site of the old Compter, in Wood Street, approaching from the Roman road (Wallington Street) "where the poet (Milton) gazes upon the crossroads." They were then directed to the city's last tollgate (in St. Paul's churchyard) across Ludgate Hill into Pillgrim Street, and to the end of the "meet" at the foot of Ludgate Hill, where those whose knowledge of the route led them safely through the maze, gathered for a sociable afternoon.

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 Sold only by mail  
 SHREWSBURY SPECIALTY COMPANY  
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Mulay Mohammed has been chosen by the religious peers of Morocco called the Ulemas and because he is the son of the late Sultan.

**MEXICAN TROOPS DISPERSE REBELS**  
**Campaigns in Three States Are Showing Results**

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—Dispatches from Puebla say that Carlos Dias de Urdanivia, prominent attorney, and Joaquin Cardoso, Roman Catholic priest, have been arrested by judicial police sent from Mexico City to investigate whether they were connected with activities of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty.

More than 100 rebels have been slain in the combined federal campaign against them during the last week in the states of Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Michoacan. Twenty-three were slain when a band of fanatics commanded by Felix Barajas, Dionisio Hernandez and Damaso Felix was dispersed at Cuquilo, state of Jalisco.

About 100 rebels were in a battle between federal forces commanded by Gen. Avila Comacho and 600 rebels led by the chieftain, Gorosteta, at Rancho Nuevo. The Roman Catholic priest, Jose Cabralles, was identified as one.

**UPPER HOUSE IS RETAINED AT SYDNEY**  
**Australians Also Vote for 'Imported Governors'—Move for Elective Council**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**SYDNEY, N. S. W.**—The defeat of the Lang Labor Government at the New South Wales elections, recently concluded, disposes for a time of the questions relating to the abolition of the upper house of the State Parliament and the abolition of "imported governors."

J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, claimed to have the right to abolish the Legislative Council and imported governors too (if the British Imperial Government would consent), without specially asking the people. The Labor Government at length went to the country, and was defeated. The Legislative Council will not therefore be abolished.

Mr. Bavin, head of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, which is associated with the Country Party, will ask the people to authorize reform of the council, making it an elective body instead of a nominee chamber. Its members at present hold office for life. They are not paid, but will be if the council is made elective. The members of the Legislative Assembly (the lower house) are paid at the rate of £875 per annum, have free railway passes over all the railways of all the states, and other concessions and perquisites.

The policy of the Bavin Government will be progress with financial soundness. The late Government imposed new burdens on manufacturers and retailers, and some effort will be made to reduce these. The 44-hour-week policy, financial endowment, and pensions to widows will all be continued. Many workers in this State put in their 44 hours on five days, and are on duty on Friday evening until Monday morning.

**UNIVERSITY VALUED BY BELGRADE PEOPLE**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia**—The last rector of the University of Belgrade, Pavle Popovich, initiated the issue of a university calendar. Belgrade University, with faculties attached at Skopje (South Serbia) and Subotica

**Prof. W. R. Halliday**  
 The New Principal of King's College, After Winning a Craven Fellowship at Oxford, Studied at Berlin and at Athens, and Was Later a Lecturer in Glasgow on Greek History and Archaeology.

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## Motor Transport Throws Down the Gauntlet to Railway Traction



**ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE TRACTOR**  
 This Remarkable Machine Would Seem to Have Joints Allowing All Four Wheels to Operate at Different Angles and Heights, Yet Leaving the Chassis on Level Plane. Equipped With Solid Rubber Tires, But Accessory Grippers Can Be Affixed for Steep or Slippery Gradient.

**UPPER HOUSE IS RETAINED AT SYDNEY**  
**Australians Also Vote for 'Imported Governors'—Move for Elective Council**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**SYDNEY, N. S. W.**—The defeat of the Lang Labor Government at the New South Wales elections, recently concluded, disposes for a time of the questions relating to the abolition of the upper house of the State Parliament and the abolition of "imported governors."

J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, claimed to have the right to abolish the Legislative Council and imported governors too (if the British Imperial Government would consent), without specially asking the people. The Labor Government at length went to the country, and was defeated. The Legislative Council will not therefore be abolished.

Mr. Bavin, head of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, which is associated with the Country Party, will ask the people to authorize reform of the council, making it an elective body instead of a nominee chamber. Its members at present hold office for life. They are not paid, but will be if the council is made elective. The members of the Legislative Assembly (the lower house) are paid at the rate of £875 per annum, have free railway passes over all the railways of all the states, and other concessions and perquisites.

The policy of the Bavin Government will be progress with financial soundness. The late Government imposed new burdens on manufacturers and retailers, and some effort will be made to reduce these. The 44-hour-week policy, financial endowment, and pensions to widows will all be continued. Many workers in this State put in their 44 hours on five days, and are on duty on Friday evening until Monday morning.

**UNIVERSITY VALUED BY BELGRADE PEOPLE**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia**—The last rector of the University of Belgrade, Pavle Popovich, initiated the issue of a university calendar. Belgrade University, with faculties attached at Skopje (South Serbia) and Subotica

**Prof. W. R. Halliday**  
 The New Principal of King's College, After Winning a Craven Fellowship at Oxford, Studied at Berlin and at Athens, and Was Later a Lecturer in Glasgow on Greek History and Archaeology.

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**Old American Songs Australian Favorites**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**Brisbane, Queensland**

THIS city recently celebrated its first "Music Week," and its program of community singing made a great popular hit. At lunch hour daily, Queenslanders from factory, shop and home crowded His Majesty's Theatre and joined their voices in an exhilarating "sing."

A special interest for Americans attaches to this event. With the exception of the old English tune, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," the songs reported to have enjoyed most favor with these Australian singers were old American favorites by American composers. They were "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Polly Wolly Doodle," by Stephen Foster; "Home, Sweet Home," by John Howard Payne, and "John Brown's Body," from a hymn tune, "Say, Brothers, Will You Meet Us," ascribed to William Steffe.

(Volvodina) is well developed. There are 10 university scientific societies, while the students have 42 associations, mainly connected with their studies. In the last three years a large new technical faculty building has been erected. In addition, a university library has been built with the assistance of the Carnegie fund.

Generous financial gifts are coming in, and the university can quote quite a large number of donations and legacies. The greatest gifts of all, however, are the Students' Home, given by King Alexander, which is among the largest and most modern buildings in the city, and the property bequeathed by the Belgrade merchant, Luka Celovic, valued at 30,000,000 dinars. Such gifts and legacies show the recognition given to the university by the people of Belgrade.

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**LONDON SHOWS BETTER KIND OF MOTOR FITTINGS**  
**Public Attention Centers on Powerful Machines for Rough Ground**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—An outstanding feature of the International Motor Transport Exhibition recently held here was the great advance in the luxurious fittings of the road motor coaches and omnibuses. The upholstery and springing of many of these vehicles could only be compared to that of private motorcars. Swiveling seats and even an electric fire were installed in at least one exhibit. The motor coaches are all fitted with heavy pneumatic tires, and in many cases those shown were six-wheelers, apart from those equipped with double gear wheels, which, of course, been standard practice for some time. It was noticeable that many of the engines were of the six-cylinder type. Some of these motor coaches are capable of speeds of 45 miles per hour.

The same increase in comfort in the omnibuses was also apparent. Increase in carrying capacity was shown in a bus with six wheels to carry 124 passengers. The pneumatic-tired six-wheel omnibus has already made its appearance on the London streets and it is probably only a matter of a few years before they supplant the present four-wheel solid-tired bus.

The demand for a powerful wheeled vehicle to negotiate rough ground and drag a trailer has produced at least two wonderful machines. Both of these are shown with their wheels at what seem impossible angles. The Armstrong-Siddeley would appear to have points allowing all four wheels to operate at different angles and heights while leaving the chassis on a level plane. For ordinary running on a good surface the wheels are fitted with solid rubber tires, but should a greater grip be necessary, to go up or down a steep or slippery gradient, spade-shaped blades can be swung into position over the rubber tires. The Scannell Rigid six-wheeler was shown with its rear wheels on each side at different angles and at opposite angles to those on the other side, yet leaving the chassis perfectly level. It would seem that there must be a big future for machines of this type for use in opening up new country in the colonies and dominions. The caterpillar traction has already proved itself, but it was novel to see it applied to the "homely wheelbarrow."

The exhibits of light delivery vans, three-wheelers and motorcycle combinations were very numerous. These latter for the smaller tradesmen, dairies, bakeries, etc., are very popular. They are economical, being light on tires and petrol and easily stored.

How commercial transport has increased in recent years may be judged from the figures given by the Ministry of Transport. In 1922 the number licensed was 151,000. These had increased in 1925 to 224,000; in 1926 to 248,000 and in 1927 to 275,000.

**PEA FOR MOSLEMS TO SEND GIRLS TO SCHOOL**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**BOMBAY**—Higher education was a thing which could with advantage be given to the girls of today, but diplomas and degrees should not be the goal of a woman's education in this country, declared Begum Sultan Mir Amruddin, who presided over the Madras Women's Educational Conference recently held at Rajahmundry. In her opinion, no joy and happiness could equal that derived from dull mental development, and it was with feelings of genuine satisfaction and pride that she looked at the magnificent buildings of the Queen Mary's College in Madras "full of joyous and intellectual young women."

Referring to the exclusion of Moslem girls from the scheme of compulsory primary education in the Madras Presidency, the Begum appealed to the Muhammadans to wake up and become sensible to the consequences of this wrong step. Islam had granted women equality in all matters, educational, social, and political, and it was difficult to conceive on what grounds the Muhammadan women in India were debarred from enjoying the rights and advantages which were their birthright.

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# AVIATION

## "TAKE OFF" IN AIRPLANE IS DESCRIBED FOR YOUNG PILOT

Instruction Advances to Point Where Motor Is Started and Ship Leaves Ground

By W. LAURENCE LePAGE

Eighth in a Series of Articles on Airplane Construction and Flight

IT MAY seem strange that, as a would-be pilot, we have been taught how to fly our airplane thoroughly well while we still do not know how to take off or land the machine. Of course, it must be remembered that while we appear now to possess a thorough knowledge of how to fly the plane, we still lack that experience which is very essential to success. We are now ready for our first lesson in taking off. In the first place we must remember always to make the take off—against the wind. This point has been brought out before, but is so extremely important as to withstand repetition. Suppose, for example, that there is a wind blowing at 10 miles per hour and that the minimum flying speed of the airplane is 45 miles per hour. If the two maneuvers were undertaken with the wind instead of against it, the ground speeds in each case would be as high as 45-10, or 55 miles per hour and it is obvious that not only would the machine have to run further in getting off but

the landing run likewise would not only be longer but considerably faster, which means an increased hazard.

The airplane is, therefore, placed so that it faces into the wind and the engine started. At this time not all small airplanes are fitted with engine starters and it is, therefore, a good time for the pupil to know how the engine should be started up. This is done by what is called "swinging the propeller"; in other words, the propeller must be swung around in order to give the engine the initial turnover after which, as in an automobile, it should start off itself.

### Starting the Motor

This operation must be performed with the greatest care. The explosive mixture for the start must be sucked into the cylinders with the ignition switch off in order that there shall be no pre-ignition and back fire. Then, and not until then, can the switch be turned on and the propeller blades finally swung around for the start, the mechanic being careful to swing his arms out of the way as the propeller begins to turn.

When ready to suck the mixture into the cylinders, the mechanic should "switch off" the ignition. The pilot, after looking to see that the switch is off, replies, "Switch off." The mechanic then turns the propeller until sufficient mixture has been sucked into the cylinders. When ready to start the engine he shouts, "Contact." The pilot switches on and replies "Contact"; the mechanic immediately swinging the propeller over compression and the engine should start. The use of the term "Contact" is in order to avoid possible confusion which might result from the use of both "Switch off" and "Switch on."

The engine started, the time has come for the actual take off. This maneuver is really nothing like as difficult to execute as is usually imagined. Having made certain that there are no obstructions ahead and that no other planes are in the act of taking off or landing, the student opens the throttle gradually until it is wide open and the machine begins to amble forward. (See Fig. 34.) The control stick must now be moved forward slightly to raise the tail off the ground and enable the plane to gather speed. Care must be taken that the tail is not raised too high or there will be the possibility of the propeller blades hitting the ground. The instructor will be keeping a close eye on this and the pupil should have no fear of making a mistake. The plane is now speeding at ever increasing pace across the airfield. Should the machine tend to swing sideways, this can be counteracted by ruddering in the opposite direction. Care must be taken not to over correct with the rudder or the

swing will be immediately reversed, the plane swinging the opposite way too far. The rudder should be eased off as soon as the machine starts to turn in the required direction.

After a few seconds the plane will be traveling over the ground at a little over its minimum flying speed. Only experience can indicate to the student when this speed is reached. He may use the airspeed indicator, but it is a poor plan to become dependent upon this indication, as some day it may prove defective. As flying speed is approached the stick must be very gradually pulled backward. The motion must be very slight or the plane will take off too rapidly, lose flying speed and fall back again. As soon as the student feels the

### Details of the Take Off

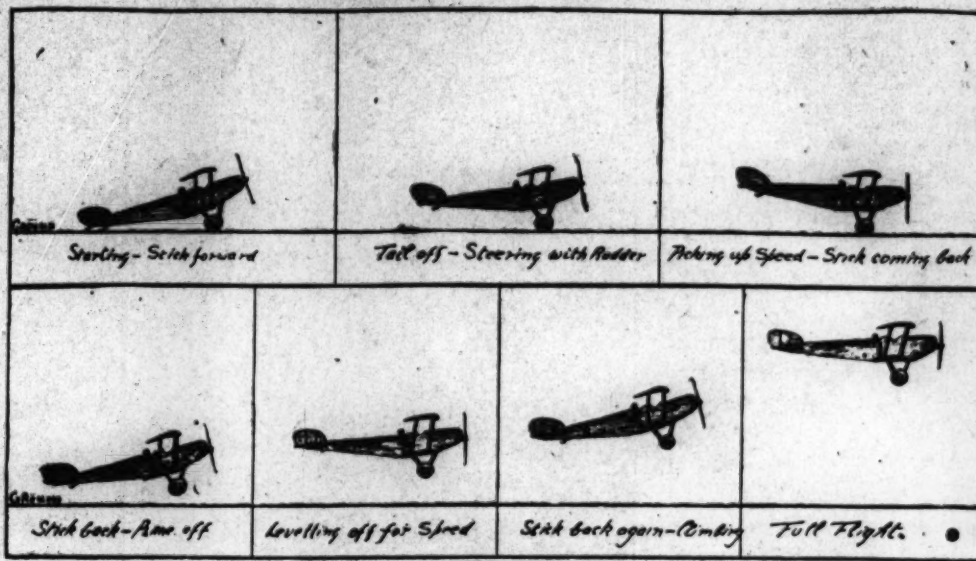


Fig. 34

feet is attained at which time a turn may be made.

So much for the take off. The maneuver is extremely easy to execute and with a little practice the student will become very proficient. He should remember that no attempt at taking the air should be made if there is another airplane maneuvering overhead preparatory to landing. The machine in the air about to land, according to the air traffic law, has the right of way and must be allowed to exercise this right in all cases except where the landing field is of unusual size such as to permit the machine about to take off getting well out of the way of the landing plane.

Bringing an airplane in to a landing is, without doubt, considerably more difficult than is taking off. Like all the various phases of flying however, practice makes perfect and we will now pass on to a consideration of how the pupil is to land his machine and bring his flight to a satisfactory termination.

## Sunset Stories

### On to Chicago!

BACK in the corner of the baggage car on the train pounding its way over the rails westward from Boston it was very dark, so dark that for an hour Mr. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel, could see nothing.

"What's the use of trying to see if you can't," murmured Scroggins to himself, and fell asleep. When he awoke, the door of the car was open and trunks were being put on. Men were shouting, and there was plenty of that jolly excitement of a train arriving and departing which is especially interesting to people and more so to a traveling squirrel. Mr. Scroggins, and the Alredale who owned the crate in which they were riding together to Chicago, poked their noses out between the slats and strained their eyes, noses and throats but not a sight could they see.

Then a man shouted to another man: "Say, Joe, why not move that crate up here near the door—give the dog and the squirrel some air, and maybe they'd like to see the sights while they travel. Heh! Heh!"

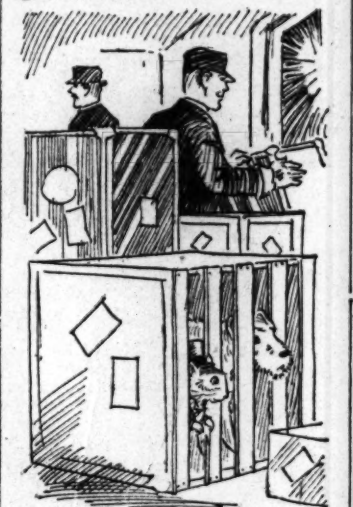
The other man laughed. "Haw! Haw!" In a moment the Alredale Scroggins living quarters were over near the open door of the car, and all of the excitement was in plain sight.

"That was nice of them," whispered Mr. Scroggins to the Alredale. "You see lots of nice people and things when you travel!" said the Alredale.

Outside the car it was night but great electric lights spilled brightness in big patches. It was fun to see men moving around briskly. "People always hurry when a train is around," said the Alredale. "Why?" said Mr. Scroggins. But he never learned why, for the hurrying outside became so exciting it was clear something was going to happen. It did. The train began to move. The car door went shut and they were off again. They could hear the great engine snorting and blowing as it cleared its lungs for the next long run, and soon they were click-clack-click-clack along the rails. The car gave little jerks first to one side and then the other and down underneath the wheels seemed to be saying, "Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry up!"

The Alredale stretched, shivered his tail and lay down. Mr. Scroggins took off his high hat, placed it care-

fully in a corner of the crate and sat down to think. But before he could think of anything he was asleep and didn't wake up until the train had stopped again. The car door was open and it was broad daylight outside!



Mr. Scroggins and the Alredale Poked Their Noses Out Between the Slats.

"We've been traveling all night!" said Mr. Scroggins to the Alredale. But the Alredale only yawned and blinked his eyes. He had traveled before.

Mr. Scroggins watched them put boxes and trunks off at the station. Suddenly a pigeon swooped down and lit on the edge of a trunk. "Florie!" said Mr. Scroggins.

She cocked one eye at him. "How did you pass your first night on a train?" she said pleasantly.

"Well, the night went," said Scroggins.

"So did the train," said Florie.

"Where are you going?" said Scroggins.

"To see that you get there," said Florie. "Ta-ta! We're off!" And she flew to the roof of the car, and on they rolled—to Chicago.

[Next Wednesday, Scroggins will arrive in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.]

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## Finding of Rare Dutch Painting Adds to Memorabilia of Whaling

Old Days of Romantic Industry of the Deep Called Up When Canvas of Noted Marine Artist Is Studied—Now on Display

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While looking for rare works of art in Europe last summer, Dr. Arthur Edward Bye, curator of art of the Pennsylvania Museum of Philadelphia, made one of his best finds of recent years in Holland in a painting by a Dutch marine painter of the period 1835-1870.

Dr. Bye immediately purchased it for Carleton D. Morse, Boston, collector, who lent it to the Pennsylvania Museum, where it is now on display.

Whaling history is not restricted to interest to the maritime New Englander whose forbears for generations have been whalers, for the whaling voyages, with their rough commerce mixed with romance and adventure, are fast becoming a part of the great American saga, and it is perhaps not rash to predict that in the thoughts of future Americans they will take their places beside the adventures of the rovers of the Spanish Main, and the accomplishments of the Pilgrims.

According to Dr. Bye, whaling history is indeed linked with the discovery of America and the fifteenth and sixteenth century attempts to find a water route to India. It is believed that the Basques (hunters of whales) reached Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1533 in their search for whales. Prior to the historic voyages of Columbus and John Cabot, there was an extensive fishery in the waters of Iceland, Greenland and, it is believed, off the banks of Newfoundland. The great whale fishery of Spitzbergen was the result of the discovery of that island by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, on his way to discover the northeast route to China.

Whaling, with all it implies of commerce, industry and discovery, has already inspired a literature, and it is now also inspiring an art. But in the past, what has been pictured of whaling, while historically

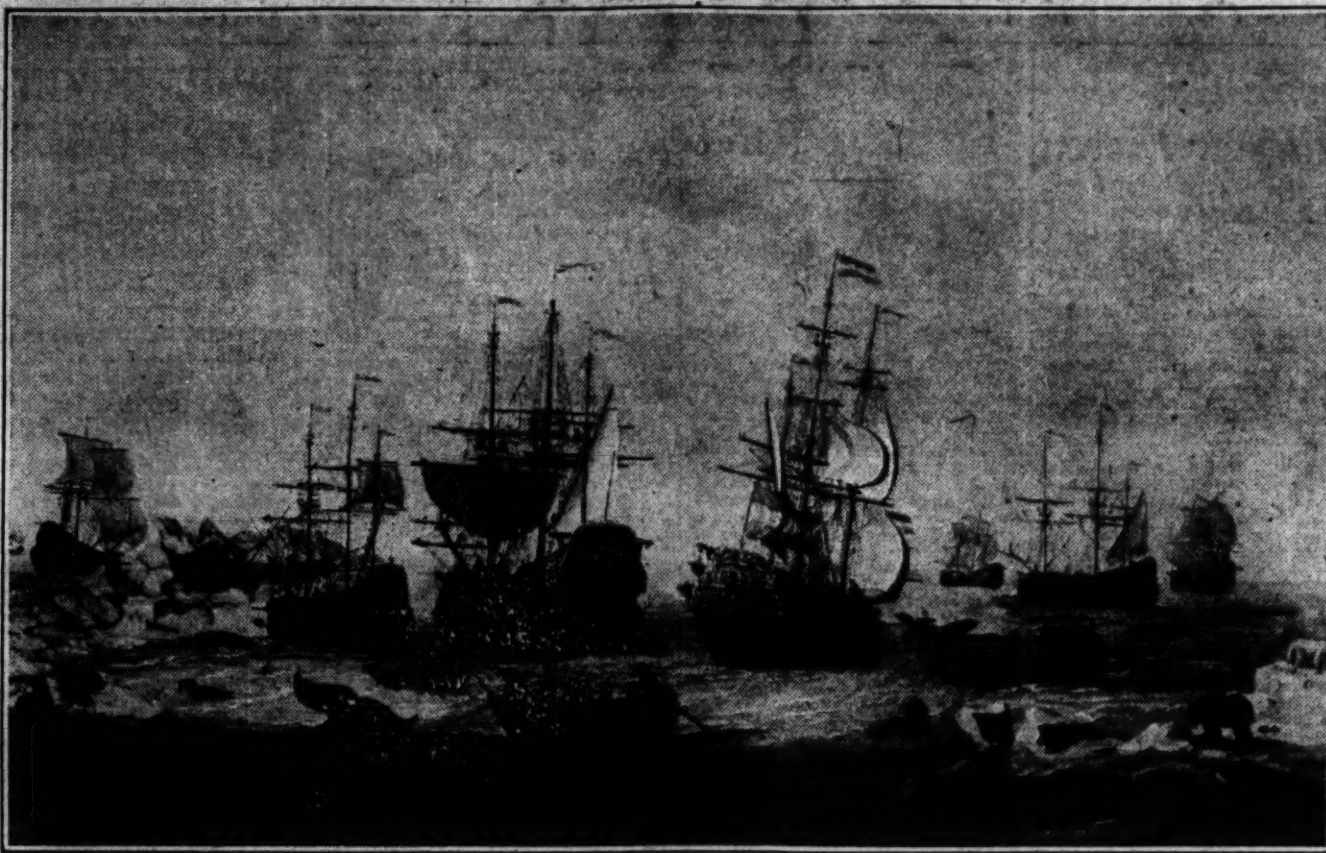
important to us now, has been of little artistic value. Storck's paintings are in many European museums and private collections, but no whaling pictures by him are listed. Certainly such of this period are very scarce, only a few being known to exist and none which combines the qualities of a fine marine with the descriptive attention to detail shown in the new find.

Drew Upon His Fancy  
"At first sight the painting, with its vast expanse of cloud-swept sky, atmospheric distance and richly bearded ships, reminds one of a painting by Willem van de Velde," said Dr. Bye in an interview. "As a mere sea picture it is sufficient. The artist was a lover of the sea and he knew how to paint it; he knew how to paint ships too. All these he drew from his own experience, and so far so good. But there are icebergs in the picture too, and these he evidently did not know from experience. Nor did he know whales and walrus and polar bears!"

These, undoubtedly, he drew from his imagination, for whaling experts say the tails of the whales are not correct, and none of us would take the walrus and bears too seriously. However, the whaling ships are surprisingly correct. The rigging, the arrangement of the decks, the crews of the lowered boats, are all true to fact and history, and it must be of interest to students of the subject to note that such details as having exactly six men in each boat was as true to form in the seventeenth century as in the nineteenth century.

"What we see are undoubtedly ships of a Dutch whaling fleet in the Arctic waters between Spitzbergen and Greenland, where the fishing at that time was vastly prosperous, while the whales portrayed are either 'right whales,' now practically extinct in the Arctic, or possibly the 'nordcapers' which were known to the early Dutch."

## Not Spanish Armada, but Old Dutch Whaling Fleet



PAINTED BY ABRAHAM STORCK, 1635-1710  
Work of Famous Dutch Marine Painter of Period Above Named, Discovered in Holland Last Summer by Dr. Arthur Edward Bye, Curator of Art in the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, and Bought by Him for a Boston Collector. It is Regarded as a Rare Find.

they do it, taking a large part in the activity and development of the library. Once a month they gather together and discuss the library's affairs. They give suggestions, pass resolutions, and elect a chief for the month.

Such an organization sounds entirely different from the schools and appeals to faculties which too often lie asleep during the school period. Still better than anything else, from the youngsters' point of view, is the ever present possibility of talking with one of the librarians—room for the heart. So much to say, so much to ask, difficulties at school, problems at home, anxiety on the choice of a profession, explanation of one's ideas and ideals, struggle with oneself! Children speaking of L'Heure Joyeuse say: "It is not a library, it is our home!"

Generally speaking, we have little need in France of emphasizing intellectual attainments in the library work—this side being very well cared for by the schools. But the social side of child unfoldment is too often neglected. Instinctively reluctant to accept it, still we suffer from its absence. How can it be better introduced into our life than through what Barrie calls "The great companionship of books?"

Channels of Expression  
Books so dear to the French are no longer an end in themselves. Initiative, responsibility, mutual understanding of boys and girls, and service to others, find channels of expression and chances for development at L'Heure Joyeuse. Gradually children unite with the atmosphere and they blossom, each in his own particular way. And in spite of the school work the library wins the youngsters who come back to it even when they are over 17 years of age.

The first French children's library is not only a library, it means a place where intelligence only is fed. It is "the house for boys and girls." A place where a modest attempt is made to fit them for living. Though not always successful that attempt has made and is making happy enough children to fill with joy the founders of L'Heure Joyeuse and those who pledged themselves to its upkeep, namely, the authorities of the city of Paris.

## Chicago Plans World's Fair as City's Centennial in 1933

Work on Exposition, to Cost \$30,000,000, Gets Under Way, With Mayor as Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Plans for a Second World's Fair in Chicago in 1933, costing \$30,000,000 and ranking with the celebrated World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, have been endorsed by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and machinery for the event set in motion.

The date marks the centennial of Chicago's organization as a community. Participation by the United States Government and by foreign countries is expected, Mayor Thompson stated at a meeting of citizens prominent in Chicago affairs, which adopted a resolution urging him to go ahead with the project. Charles S. Peterson, city treasurer, spent some time in Europe last summer seeking to enlist foreign co-operation.

\$15,000,000 for Financing  
Half the estimated expense of the fair was assigned by Mr. Peterson to buildings and the balance to maintenance. The amount necessary for financing he placed at \$15,000,000 and figured a third of this could be obtained from bankers on estimated receipts and assets of buildings, a

third more borrowed on the security of the city and county, and the other third gotten by a bond issue.

Revenue from renting of exhibit space he calculated at \$10,000,000 and total attendance at 90,000,000, paying approximately \$50,000,000 in admissions.

Mayor Thompson was authorized to extend an invitation to the Pan-American Congress, through the American Secretary of State, to meet here at the time of the exposition.

On Series of Islands  
The site in view is a series of islands now being built in Lake Michigan off the South Shore of the city as part of a city plan improvement. The first of the five islands has been filled in but the waves are still breaking over the locations of the other four. They will stretch

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MERCHANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

## CLEANER NEWS CRUSADE SEEN

Church Publicist Believes Next Revival Will Affect Press

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The next great "spiritual revival" will affect the newspapers more than anything else and when that time comes the editors and publishers will be held to strict accountability for everything they send out which affects thoughts and morals of the people, in the judgment of Dr. John T. Brabner Smith, who spoke on the Church and the Newspaper at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University.

A great decrease of crime news and a decline in the space given sport news in many newspapers was foreseen by Dr. Smith, who is a church publicist of wide experience. He declared both would be pushed back to narrower confines by news of a moral and religious nature. "The growth of the modern newspaper, and the fact that it goes into nearly every home, should cause the church to pause and study the contents of the press," Dr. Smith said. "Newspapers are the chief educating factors of millions of people, the best and largest medium of carrying even the gospel to the general public. They create public opinion and should be allies of the pulpit."

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### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Maud F. Monroe, Holyoke, Mass.  
Josephine Hecks, Pawtucket, R. I.  
Evelyn M. Harkins, Chicago, Ill.  
Maxine Harkins, Chicago, Ill.

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10,000 Envelopes to Match (8 1/2 x 11), 125.00  
Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White  
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

### Walter Hunter Company

JAMES F. MASON  
1721 RANSTAD STREET,  
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Abbottmold ICE CREAM

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Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)	\$225 to \$675
Black, Brown or Gray Caracul Coats	\$195 to \$1450
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Handsome Natural Mink Coats	\$1200 to \$3200
American Broadtail Coats	\$335 to \$550
Broadtail Coats, baum marten collars	\$950 to \$1750
Japanese Mink Coats	\$395 to \$975
Youthful Natural Leopard Coats	\$395 to \$750
Silver, Natural or Black Muskrat	\$185 to \$450
Hudson Bay Beaver Coats	\$450 to \$585
Sturdy Natural Otter Coats	\$345 to \$595
Dark Natural Raccoon Coats	\$295 to \$485

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Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

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Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.

Full Housecleaning suggested: Let us clean your rugs and blankets and launder your curtains to your measurements.

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Six Pounds for One Dollar  
Ham at 30 cents per pound  
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound  
Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at 40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over  
Parcel Post Paid (Add 3 cents per pound postage above some 5)

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## THIS NEGLIGEE TO GIVE . . . .



Of crepe satin in French blue, light blue, orchid, peach, coral and pink—18.50.

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## With the Libraries

Joyous Hours for French Children

By CLAIRE HUCHET

Children's Librarian, L'Heure Joyeuse, Paris

THE Joyous Hour, L'Heure Joyeuse, was the first French library with reading-room entirely devoted to children of from 5 to 17 years of age. Founded in 1924 by the Book Committee on Children's Libraries of the United States, Mrs. John L. Griffiths, chairman, it was taken up by the city of Paris in 1925 and is the first municipal library of the kind not only in Paris, but in France also.

I should like to give here some account of the work done since its foundation three years ago. Nov. 12, 1924, to American people a children's library is as familiar as bread and butter, but to French people it is a daring innovation, an event in the educational world. Established on the best plan of American librarianship, L'Heure Joyeuse had to be adapted to French conditions and temperament.

Essentially different from school, must be its motto. School curriculum is very heavy in France and wholly on the intellectual side; on the other hand, school discipline is very strict. If, in addition to six hours of school studies—to say nothing of home work—children come to us, librarians we must be able to give them a complete change of atmosphere.

Discovering Themselves  
The library? Books, books again! Is it not somewhat discouraging? Yes, "it to enter the library means to come to a place where to escape from daily living. "Books on one side, life on the other" is a familiar continental dictum. But what about a library where the young learn how to live, where they can make the discovery of themselves, where they begin to feel conscious of their possibilities and of their place in the world?

French schools; heavy textbooks,



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Cream Nuts - 1.50 a pound  
Assorted - - 1.50 a pound  
Filberts - - 1.50 a pound  
Walnuts - - 1.75 a pound  
Cashew - - 1.60 a pound  
Pistachio - - 2.50 a pound

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A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.

Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

SPECIAL CHIFFON HOSIERY \$1.95  
IN SERVICE WEIGHTS  
and all colors

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1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

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The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

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**GUSTAFSON WINS  
J. F. BOHLER MEDAL**

**Eight Football Regulars**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PULLMAN, Wash.—Carl I. Gustafson '28, three-year fullback on the State College of Washington football

Medal for being the greatest inspiration to his team mates during the 1927 season. This honor is selected as the greatest player to receive on the Cougar eleven and recognition is made by vote of all the members of the squad. Gustafson, whose home is in Ellensburg, Wash., graduates in June. He has been a hard-hitting, reliable line smasher and was greatly admired for his determination.

With eight regulars graduating, including the well-known H. L. Meeker, dynamic quarterback and captain of the state college team, prospects are not bright for next year, according to Coach O. E. Hollingsberry. Practically an entire new team will have to be

built and that will be composed largely of green material.

The championship frochman team of this year will strengthen various prospects considerably, but inexperience will prove a handicap.

Twenty-two players have been voted letters for their participation this year. Veterans who will be lost by graduation are: H. L. Meeker, quarter; L. E. Bendix and P. E. Jensen, guards; T. E. Roberts, center; W. Parkhill, G. Exley and N. L. Taylor, ends, and C. I. Gustafson, fullback.

Others who were voted letters are: L. W. Hein '29 and E. C. Smith '30, halfbacks; H. W. Johnson '29, H. A. Moran '29, D. E. MacDonald '30, halfbacks; A. M. Buckley '30, and E. W. Linden '29, quarterbacks; F. J. Curry '29, end; M. A. Dressel '29, H. G. Wipperfurth '29, Ralph Brown '29, tackles; E. W. Hansen '30 and A. J. Flechsig '30, guards; J. A. Graham '29, center.

**CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING**

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals-For	Goals-Against
Kitchener	6	2	27	19	14
Stratford	5	3	22	19	14
Toronto	4	4	24	13	21
London	4	4	24	13	21
Windsor	4	4	27	27	29
Regina	3	3	24	18	21
Hamilton	3	2	24	21	28
Windsor	2	4	20	20	28
Niagara	2	4	28	19	46

**SCORING RECORD MADE**

**WINDSOR HOCKEY SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**KITCHENER, Ont.**, Dec. 14.—The  
Ravins and the champion London  
Panthers set a scoring record for the  
city when they met last night in the  
National Hockey League here last night,  
when the locals scored their second vic-  
tory over the champions. The cham-  
pions scored three goals, but the  
score being 3 to 6. The score of 6  
in London two weeks ago was 6 to 2  
in favor of the visitors. The teams  
alternated in scoring the first  
nine goals, but at the start of the third  
period the locals scored three to make  
the result certain.

**NIAGARA TIES STRATFORD**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.**, Dec. 14.—  
Niagara Falls and Stratford each scored  
four goals in a game that lasted 101  
minutes last night. The Canadian Professional Hockey  
League game, but from then on both de-  
fended their equipment to all emergencies  
and after 10 minutes overtime they were  
still deadlocked at 1-all and so divided  
the points.

**KITCHENER TIED, 6 TO 5**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**KITCHENER, Ont.**, Dec. 14.—Playing  
their second game on successive nights,  
the Windsor Hornets and the London  
Panthers were held to a 5-to-5 score by the  
place Windsor Hornets in a Canadian  
Professional Hockey League game last  
night. The visitors scored first, but the  
locals scored first, but in the second pe-  
riod the visitors were leading by 4 to 3  
when the home team made the mistake  
of trying to protect their lead.

**AMUSEMENTS**

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**COPLEY** Mat. 2-30  
Eves. at 8-30.  
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Repeated by Insistent Demand

**THE GHOST TRAIN**  
IS RUNNING AGAIN

**SHUBERT** Eves. at 8:15  
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COMEDY, DRAMA, MUSIC, LOVE, ROMANCE  
Eves. 8:00 to 8:30; Wed. Mat. 5:00 to 8:30;  
Sat. Mat. 5:00 to 8:25.

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Henry Duffly Players  
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**"PIGS"** JOHN GOLDEN'S  
Comedy Success

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**WINGS**  
*A Paramount Picture*



The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-diers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!

18th Week  
**CRITERION Theatre, New York**  
2nd Week  
**ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia**  
Coming Dec. 19th

**TREMONT Theatre, Boston** 2

**Los Angeles—Motion Pictures**

**GRAUMAN'S CHINESE**  
THEATRE  
WORLD PREMIERE SHOWING of  
**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**  
as **THE GAUCHO**  
with SID GRAUMAN'S PROLOGUE  
Argentine Nights



## Fashions and Crafts

## Velvet Wins Special Attention

WITH the vogue for velvet at the top-notch peak of its popularity at the present moment, the questions naturally arise, "Why?" and "Who is responsible for this whim of fashion?" Milady wears her black velvet sports frock with much comfort and joy. Little daughter thinks it quite right to have a frock like mother's. Every woman says with the season, "It must be velvet." "Why," one asks again, "is velvet particularly de rigueur this year?" The vogue is due to the ingenuity and original sales-engineering ideas of a man. Here is the story:

The manufacturers of velvet throughout the country awoke to the fact that the popularity of velvet as a dress material was on the wane. Thereupon they gathered themselves together and consulted with Frederick D. Rich, who is director of the Fashion Bureau and the Fashion News Bureau, and who has operated these bureaus in conjunction with the Silk Association of America, Inc. Incidentally, Mr. Rich is the only man in the United States acting as an industrial arbiter of style.

Although Mr. Rich previous to this work had no newspaper or publicity experience, he has original ideas on sales promotion, by means of which he succeeds in arousing public interest particularly in style commodities. With the thought of giving true service to American women, Mr. Rich set about to popularize this fabric. As a result of careful, painstaking methods, velvet is now proving the mode of the moment, not only on this side of the water but in Paris as well. It is an instance where France has received her fashion inspiration from America.

## Mr. Rich Sees the Story

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rich stated that he had learned as much about style prognostication from men as he had from women. "These were mostly men entirely outside of the textile field," he said, "and not so-called authorities on the

subject of fashion." Men unconsciously promote style. They may not know it themselves, but nevertheless they determine by their preferences what woman will wear.

Mr. Rich, as director of the Fashion Bureau, Mr. Rich makes himself the channel for information and service by disseminating to manufacturers as well as the retail trade the very latest Paris information. Mr. Rich has in the French capital endless news sources and keeps up to the minute in fashion developments, including the smallest details.

## International in Scope

"If you were to ask me what has been the most interesting and the most romantic episode in my somewhat busy career," he said, "I should unhesitatingly answer that it has been the job of bringing back this fabric from the limbo of almost forgotten things and making it the reigning Queen of the Mode, not only in this country but in Europe as well. The problem has been a difficult and a complex one. It has involved not only the industry, but many of its branches. It has been international in its scope. First, it has involved the most careful study and analysis of trends and tendencies with regard to women's fancies in order that their taste and preferences could be directed. Secondly, it has been interesting to me because of the business economics involved. In America were tremendous plants representing employment for tens of thousands of workers and enormous capital investment. These were operating on such a narrow margin of profit that something had to be done to provide continuous employment. Thirdly, there was the interest of seeing to what extent engineering practices could be successfully applied to promote sales in an entirely nontechnical field, that of fashion."

This conception sprang from Mr. Rich's early environment and education. He is the son of an inventor, and showed at the outset of his life a bent for engineering. He attended the University of Rochester, Purdue University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His engineering studies prevented him from completing his course at the latter college, and he was thrown into the arena of practical selling, from there to the vocation of "copy man" with a group of writers, and finally to one of the largest advertising agencies in New York City.

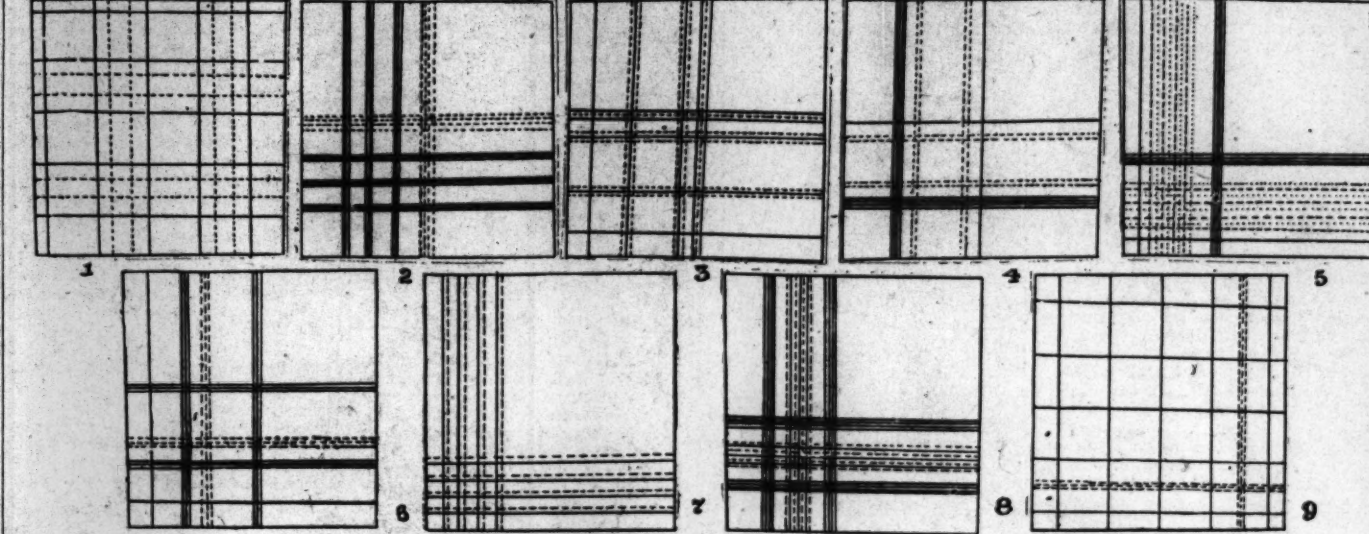
## Building the Bridge of Popularity

"The knowledge of markets and public opinion gained from this work," says Mr. Rich, "has been invaluable to me in my later work in the field of fashion, textiles and style merchandising. It was also in the general advertising work that I began to evolve and apply my ideas gained through the study of engineering principles. I found that these ideas were practicable in the solution of merchandising and market problems as in purely technical fields. Selling can be likened to a bridge from the producer to the consumer. The river may be called 'lack of knowledge' or 'desire.' One bridge end can be called the producer, the other the public—the intermediate piers are the distributors. The problem is to get the product across from one to the other with the least effort."

"In my experience as sales consultant, wherever opportunity afforded I talked with women to learn first-hand what and how they thought about fashion. I learned

that a lot of popular conceptions were erroneous and that for generations manufacturers have been making the uniform mistake of accepting these fallacies and being governed by them. Up to three years ago, any one of the larger manufacturers of velvet could have made more than all the velvet the public would accept. It was a drag on the market. Here was a problem for all the manufacturers to get together on. The results speak for themselves. The machinery for accomplishment is of less interest than the fact. The principles of engineering analysis and plan have proven effective."

T. R. N.



Pongee Handkerchiefs Crisscrossed in Colors, a Dozen of Which Can Be Made for About \$1.

## Insertion Remnants

At almost every department store occasional bundles or baskets of lace remnants can be seen on the counters at almost "nothing a yard," but when examined, the lengths are generally discovered to be insertions instead of edgings. In this manner, however, one can frequently buy entire pieces of good quality insertion at very few cents a yard, so offered because the corresponding lace edging has been sold out and can no longer be matched.

For using such insertions there are at least three ways, and any needlewoman who puts her thought and invention on the matter will be able to think of many more than those here suggested. One, of course, is as insets at the heads of hems on lingerie or summer dresses, dainty aprons or children's wash clothes.

A second is as medallions for setting into nightgowns or under-slips. A pattern is drawn on stiff cambric, the insertion is based on from beneath, the fullness at the curves is drawn to lie flat with small whipping stitches, and the lace is stitched securely into the contours of the design by stitches that do not catch in the cambric, much as Battenberg lace used to be made. When done, the medallion is ripped free of the cambric by cutting the basting threads from underneath. The cambric (best when bright pink or blue) can be used repeatedly.

The third plan—and one of the best—for using insertion is in place of heading for the upper edges of slips, camisoles or nightgowns. A pattern is drawn on stiff cambric, the insertion is based on from beneath, the fullness at the curves is drawn to lie flat with small whipping stitches, and the lace is stitched securely into the contours of the design by stitches that do not catch in the cambric, much as Battenberg lace used to be made. When done, the medallion is ripped free of the cambric by cutting the basting threads from underneath. The cambric (best when bright pink or blue) can be used repeatedly.

"In my experience as sales consultant, wherever opportunity afforded I talked with women to learn first-hand what and how they thought about fashion. I learned

that are needed to make a dozen drawing handkerchiefs. Color combinations used in the designs sketched are given below, the predominating colors being those drawn in in a plain line.

Number 1: Black and orange. Number 2: Blue and yellow; or green and yellow; or brown alternating with black with dotted lines in pongee color; or green and pongee. Number 3: Rose and green. Number 4: Black and rose; or blue and yellow; or brown and blue. Number 5: Orange

with green and blue; or brown with green and yellow. Number 6: Brown and green. Number 7: Orchid and pongee; or blue and yellow, brown and green. Number 8: Orange and black; or rose and black. Number 9: Yellow and orchid; or green and brown; or black and orange.

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MPANY PHILADELPHIA



## THE HOME FORUM

Over and Over We Read Matthew  
Arnold's Essays

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S essays have come to have a very definite value in the thought of those who love literature for the best that is in it. For, whatever limitations circumscribed Arnold's power as a thinker on politics and religion when he dealt with questions of literature, his sanity, intelligence and almost unerring instinct for excellence are instantly apparent. Whatever his topic, he is never other than fresh, suggestive and stimulating. Even when intent upon the hopeless task he sets before himself in "God and the Bible," he instructs and inspires us by his courage, frankness and mental alertness.

It is still too early to decide whether Matthew Arnold's final reputation will rest on his works as a poet or as a critic, but it is quite certain that it will be long before his services will be measured at their full value. A man who stands outside of parties and apart from schools must await judgment of generations. Those who flatter are sure of immediate rewards; those who strive to speak the truth must often wait. It will be remembered that he was not a flatterer. He was a democrat of the most uncompromising kind, but because he could not deny that universal suffrage is only a means to an end, and that people may be free without being noble and great, he was often classed with the defenders of privilege and caste. His own tastes and style were distinctly classical and it was often assumed that, as a consequence, his sympathies must be limited and his power of discernment true only so far as it traveled with his own personal likings. The fact was the very opposite of this assumption; the author of "Empedocles on Stina" and of "The Strayed Reveller" was one of the most generous and just students of Keats, Wordsworth and Byron whom our literature has produced. It was his great excellence that he never, as the phrase runs, lost his head; his calm temper protected him alike from the excesses of admiration and repulsion. He always saw clearly even when he failed to see deeply. He saw, above all things, the thing itself and the thing as it was; he did not see it colored by certain theories he was bound to

defend, distorted by certain creeds he was sworn to uphold. This is, at bottom, the prime characteristic of a great critic, and the possession of it by Arnold explains the fact that he had no personal following and was the leader of no school. His judgments have been the quiet passionlessness of the verdict of posterity.

A consecutive reading of a volume of his essays makes several things clear. No open-minded reader will question Arnold's disinterestedness or the warmth and compass of his love of excellence. Here are criticisms of the works of men so divergent in conviction, genius and methods as Milton, Gray, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Amiel and Tolstoy, yet the underlying spirit of the book is one of generous admiration. There is no lack of frank speaking but there is a steady endeavor to discover and declare the best in each; a tireless pursuit of excellence, continually rewarded by discoveries which inspire the reader with a fresh sense of the inexhaustible resources of literature, to instruct and stimulate. Milton's grand manner and unfailing distinction; Gray's noble and sound style in an old age of prose; Keats' rounded perfection and felicity of loveliness; Shelley's beauty and radiance so often ineffectual; Tolstoy's simplicity in representing human life; Amiel's penetrating powers of criticism—have nowhere been more clearly and persuasively declared than by this man whose calm temper and dispassionate judgment so irritated his contemporaries.

And no careful reader of these essays will fail to recognize the profound moral quality of Arnold's thought and its sound healthfulness. His unfailing return to humanity itself as the supreme interest. No man cared less for the arbitrary restraints which have been imposed by theologians or for the ethical forms into which national morality had run; but no man had a surer instinct for that soundness of nature which is possible only in obedience to a high and universal law of conscience.

Arnold was a deep lover of Shelley, but he did not feel called upon to justify his violations of the social order; on the contrary, without cant or dogmatism, he describes his actions as they were in fact and essence and leaves apology and condemnation for those who love Shelley more than truth. It is easy to imagine what he would have said of those moralists who condemn Shelley and with small comprehension of his temperament and situation; it is significant also that in his evidently congenial task of dwelling upon Keats' magical gifts he makes such abundant room for proof of his manliness and takes such unmistakable satisfaction in substituting for poor Johnny Keats of literary legend the figure of the true John Keats—a man, not a lackadaisical writer of words; a brave, patient, laborious, true-hearted man.

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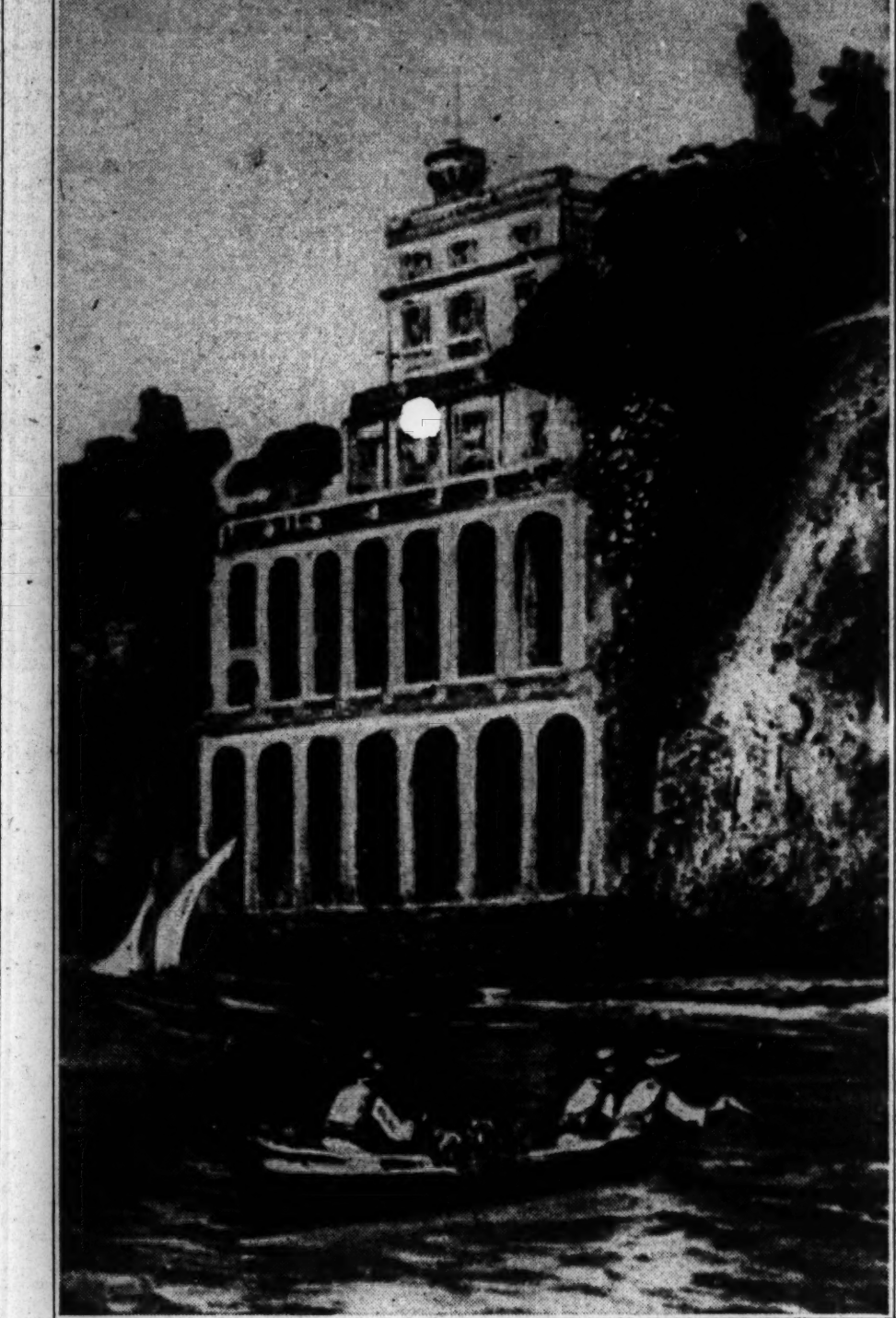
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Apportioned

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Surplus and Reserves 3,115,800

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Wheat

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Dec.	1.26 1/2	1.27	1.26	1.26 1/2
Mar.	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/2

Corn

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Dec.	.85 1/2	.86	.84 1/2	.85 1/2
Mar.	.83 1/2	.84	.83	.83 1/2
May	.83	.83 1/2	.82 1/2	.83

Oats

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Dec.	.52	.52 1/2	.51 1/2	.52
Mar.	.51 1/2	.52	.51	.51 1/2
May	.51 1/2	.52	.50 1/2	.51 1/2

Lard

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Dec.	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.10
Jan.	11.74	11.98	11.74	11.92
Mar.	12.00	12.15	12.00	12.12

Kansas City Wheat

	Opening	High	Low	Prev.
Dec.	1.21	1.20	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2
May	1.25 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.25 1/2

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Prev.
Dec.	1.31 1/2	1.3	







## WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

number to nine, at the head of each of which was a responsible head. This was a model for other state governments to follow and it has been followed in many states in the Union, notably New York. Calvin Coolidge did the same kind of work in Massachusetts two years after the Illinois law had been passed.

Mr. Lowden then brought about the adoption of the budget system in Illinois, several years before the Federal Government acted on the same subject. During and just after the war this system, as administered by Governor Lowden, made possible two reductions in state taxes, a miracle at the time when both Federal and state governments were raising their tax rates to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war and its aftermath. In 1920 Governor Lowden left office, having transformed a deficit in the state treasury to a surplus of \$30,000,000, despite the lowered tax rate.

**Boom Started in 1919**

In the spring of 1919 Governor Lowden visited Atlantic City as the guest of honor of a national convention. He was there greeted by a friend who thus addressed him: "I see you are the candidate for President next year."

Governor Lowden's reaction to that suggestion was instantaneous, not to say spontaneous. He looked at his friend and said: "Have you lost your mind?"

The friend persisted, but it was apparent that Governor Lowden had not included a presidential bid in his collection of thoroughbred live stock, for which he was just famous. Finally, after Governor Lowden had flatly denied that the thought of being a candidate had ever occurred to him or even been seriously suggested to him, the friend remarked: "Mr. Lowden, I will believe you are always doing something, a lot of things you want done. You must quit it or you will certainly be a presidential candidate next year."

The demand that Governor Lowden be a candidate in 1920 became overwhelming. The reasons given by his friends were sound. His prophecy was verified. It is not necessary to go into details of that convention. There was a deadlock between Governor Lowden and General Leonard Wood which eventually resulted in the nomination of Warren G. Harding. Governor Lowden received 31 votes for the nomination, votes cast by the delegates of 32 states and several territories. His support was national, not sectional. He entered the contest only after he was persuaded that he could do for the Nation what he had done for Illinois. The Nation has since adopted a budget system with great benefit to itself. The Government has not yet been reorganized in its administrative departments as it should be.

**Has Eye to Public Interest**

Here lies the secret of Mr. Lowden's success in life. "He is always doing things a lot of people want done." He has the constructive faculty to an unusual degree and in an unselfish way. Deputed public office, he immediately became a leading member of an organization to bring about a reduction in Federal and state taxes, working in co-operation with officials in both of these fields.

When a member of the House of Representatives from 1906 to 1911 he belonged to what "Uncle Joe" Cannon used to call his "pony team." This group included among its members John W. Weeks and Charles G. Washburn of Massachusetts, John Dwight and J. Sloat Fasset of New York, Mr. Lowden and several other young, energetic and broad-minded members of the House. Mr. Lowden received committee assignments they did not want, but always with a purpose in view to constructive, helpful legislation. Mr. Lowden found himself on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He immediately introduced a bill for better housing of all American embassies, legations and consular officers abroad, fought for it all through his service in the House, and got the system started which only in recent years has begun to show real results.

Today Mr. Lowden comes primarily to the attention of the country as a presidential possibility as the champion of the farmer. His leadership in that movement is the most natural one. Back in 1904 when he was first heard of as a possible candidate for Governor of Illinois, he was called a "rum-shoe farmer." Today he is the owner and operator of his large farm in Oregon, Ill., where he specializes in thoroughbred dairy cattle, and also of one of the largest cotton plantations in the South, located in the flooded Mississippi River bottoms of Arkansas.

**Thorough Student of Dairying**

He has been repeatedly elected president of the national Holstein-Friesian cattle organization because of his profound knowledge and interest in the development of high-grade dairy cattle. He has been chairman of a committee to work out the problems of the dairy industry in this country. He has also been chairman of a committee co-operating with the National Education Association, not only with a view to restoring the "little red schoolhouse" in the farming sections where disaster has so far depleted the farm pocketbook as to make even school expenses too heavy to be borne, but, as one of the leaders in the co-operative movement among farmers. He has helped to prepare textbooks which will teach the farmers how to better their condition permanently. For years he has preached replenishment of the soil, even the rich soil of the West, in order that it may not be worn out.

When deflation came in 1920, Mr. Lowden, like all other real farmers, lost money. Characteristically, he examined himself first and found nothing wrong with his system of operation. Then he examined his farms, and found they were all right. In the meantime, the embattled farmers of the West, who had backed their members of Congress in 1909 in their opposition to the rate of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, had seized control of Congress through the medium of the "farm bloc" and had passed an emergency tariff law on farm products containing the highest rates they had ever had.

Not satisfied with that, when the Fordney-McCumber tariff law was

enacted, they raised those rates. Still the price of farm products remained far below the index of all other staple products, often below the cost of production itself. Labor continued to work at war wages. Industry, more mobile, better organized and easier to adjust, took its profit and loss and moved forward to better profits than ever. Only the farmer continued to suffer from the necessary deflation.

**For Equality of Opportunity**

In politics Mr. Lowden is essentially a party man. He is a believer in fundamentals. He is a protectionist. He was one of the first to sense the fact that the farmer, having tried out in vain the high tariff rates of the two tariff bills enacted since the war, and finding himself buying in a dear market and selling in a cheap one, might turn on the protection principle and vote, not only to lower the tariff on farm products but on all other products as well. Mr. Lowden never had been a "clammy howler." In all his arguments for farm relief he has faced the facts and not hesitated to tell them. He was among the first to insist that the farm problem was a national problem. He was one of the first to come forth with constructive views as to what should be done. As to the tariff he said:

"The true policy is not to abuse industry by lowering the tariff, but to raise agriculture to the level of industry. That policy cannot be maintained without a protective tariff."

There have been two strings to Mr. Lowden's bow in the matter of farm relief, both of which have attracted attention and support in the agricultural sections. One is the shafts he has aimed at the faulty system of distribution of farm products in this country, which has not only been expensive but has been a barrier to the ultimate consumer, as well, and the other is the surplus problem as measured by the difference in method between the sale of surplus agricultural products and surplus manufactured products.

**Backs Co-operative Marketing**

Mr. Lowden has been foremost in advocating the co-operative system of marketing farm products. The "spread" between the price received by the farmer for his products, often below cost, and the price paid by the consumer, often two or three times as much as the price paid the farmer, benefits neither the farmer nor the consumer. Nevertheless, to be a success, all the products of each staple food product from the farm must be thoroughly organized in order to stabilize the price in the domestic market, for which the American farmer primarily raises his produce, and the same organization must also be in a position to market its surplus abroad.

In other words, co-operatives in any produce must control that product if full success is to be had. Co-operatives which do not embrace all the producers of a given product can no more be successful and permanent than the Nation could be "half slave and half free." There must, therefore, be a rational system of farm co-operation.

In the matter of handling the surplus of staple farm products, Mr. Lowden has laid down the proposition that a system which permits Europe to fix the domestic price on farm products based on a small surplus, plus, particularly in products such as cotton and corn, of which this country has almost a monopoly, is distinctly un-American. In the manufacturing business, the producer fixes his own price in the domestic market, and the cost of production, distribution, and reasonable profit. He may "dump" his surplus abroad, but he is protected in his domestic price unless he belongs to an organized co-operative which has little or no competition. On the other hand, a co-operative may be overwhelmed by a world price on a staple as competitive as wheat.

For that reason Mr. Lowden favors a national board to determine whether there is a temporary surplus in any staple product, whether the surplus depresses the price, and whether the growers of it are sufficiently organized to protect themselves or need assistance in so doing. If they do need assistance he proposes a system of co-operative marketing of the surplus under the supervision of this board whereby the cost shall be equally assessed among those who benefit most from the stabilization of the price in the domestic market.

Neither price fixing nor largess in the form of subsidies, which such federal aid as will enable the farmer to help himself through the perfection of the process of co-operative marketing and co-operative surplus control. After all, says Mr. Lowden, the American farmer raises his produce primarily for American consumption. Why should he not, therefore, enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling the same as any other industry?

With a constructive record for government and administration, with a profound practical knowledge of tax law and economics in general, with a first-hand knowledge of the problems of the farm and of the American farmer, with definite notions as to a record on inland waterways and flood control; and urging as he does a permanent reorganization of the Federal Government, it is not at all remarkable that this Illinoisan should again attract public notice as a presidential possibility. He was not a sectional candidate for the Presidency in 1920. He was unanimously nominated for Vice-President in 1924 but declined.

While the farm issue stands out as a venerable spot in the Republican armor just now, and Mr. Lowden stands out as its champion, it is only one of many constructive proposals which have made him permanently popular in all sections of the country.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

**REAL ESTATE**

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—For sale, brown Italian type, modern home, 8 baths, 3 balconies, very large yard, 10 foot heating trees; bargain from owner to buyer; \$50,000. Address 7094 Hollywood Blvd.

FOR SALE—40-acre farm, 2 1/2 miles north-west of Twin Falls, Idaho; soil, improvements, also residence, 4 rooms, bath, in Twin Falls, Idaho, on 2nd Avenue, close in. F. L. BENT, Twin Falls, Idaho.

INCOME PROPERTY, LONG BEACH, CALIF.—6-room house, 2 apartments over garage; lot 60x120; 1920 year school; \$10,000 cash. Mrs. C. S. COVELL, 2125-B Pasadena Ave.

LOS ANGELES—Large, attractive house, suitable for club, private school, boarding house or fraternity; modern, perfect condition; reasonable terms. 1605 W. 25th St. Biscan 6650.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

LOS ANGELES, Astoria Arms and Trunk Co., 517-525 So. Rampart, Wilshire District; sunny, delightful one and two-story apartment, 3 bedrooms and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, electric, garden, adjacent to shopping center, H and R cars and bus to door.

**PERSONAL COUNSEL**

William H. Shumway, Inc.  
BUSINESS AND PERSONNEL COUNSELORS

176 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.  
In the interests of our clients, we invite confidential correspondence, without obligation, from executives, large and small, salesmen and technical men, desiring new business connections.

**MPRS REPRESENTATIVES**

SALEM, N.J., 11 years' experience, desire connection for a progressive line, traveling or sales, any location; good references. Box 820, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, fluent, competent; handle correspondence, filing; salary \$100 per month; 1000 Broadway, New York City.

HOLLY, Mass., Clerk for Christmas season; \$5.00 per week; act quickly. WATSON TUBERY, Deep Gap, N. C.

**CHRISTMAS WREATHS**

HOLLY, Mass., Clerk for Christmas season; \$5.00 per week; act quickly. WATSON TUBERY, Deep Gap, N. C.

## DEBENTURE PLAN OFFSETS TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

above the world level (for though the debenture would be paid only on exportable surplus it would probably be paid on the entire domestic supply).

If he is a big wheat grower and ships, say 100,000 bushels to Europe, his export debenture amounts to \$21,000. Naturally he has no use for such a large sum of money, and he can, to a great extent, dispose of his certificate at a small discount to a bank or other agency which in turn places it with a big importer.

It is true there is an American tariff on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, but tariffs do not affect in practice commodities of which there is an exportable surplus, as there is of wheat. To be fair, the Grange proposes one-half the tariff on wheat, a 21-cent bushel, as a start in applying the export debenture plan to this commodity.

It would be extended to cotton, corn, possibly rice, and perhaps lard. Beyond that the Grange proposes to go no farther. The premiums to be paid on each would differ, according to needs.

Since debenturing would only be applied to products with an exportable surplus, it would function as any staple product, when an excess crop was depressing the domestic market. Wheat is expected to require export debentures for the next 10 years. Corn is as likely to fluctuate, coming in for a premium one year and getting away from it the next.

As acreage increased above the 10-year average the debentures on a product would be proportionately decreased. Ten per cent increase in acreage, for instance, would be followed by a 10 per cent reduction in debenture, automatically curbing overplanting.

**Board to Control Rates**

A board would be required to administer the plan, but only a small one, made up perhaps of the secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and commerce. The board would make adjustments of debenture rates and the commodities they applied to. Beyond that, once the machinery is set up the plan will run itself. The Grange contemplates that the export debenture plan would be self-eliminating, it is believed. As population expanded and exportable surpluses declined, the remedy would remove itself. As surpluses dropped, the farmer would come more and more under the tariff system. On the complete disappearance of a surplus he would be protected by the tariff.

Manufacturers using debenturable raw materials would be compensated by adjustments to offset increased costs. By way of similar practice manufacturing in bond has long been authorized. Live-stock and dairy producers and other agricultural producers similarly situated would also be safeguarded.

The Grange has no question of the legality of its farm relief plan, declares its national head. Of the similar federal tariff practices he named, Mr. Taber said that some \$200,000,000 a year is annually paid out under the drawback provision, which allows an American manufacturer a 99 per cent duty refund when he imports raw materials and later exports them in manufactured form. Tariff remission on Cuban sugar have amounted to \$250,000,000 in 19 years.

The plan is not intended to affect the general operation of the tariff. It is not an effort to remove protection in any way, Grange officials assert, but is designed solely to give the farmer the same kind of relief that tariff gives the manufacturer. Its effect will be to raise the general level of farm prices, it is believed, and the Grange frankly views such increases as necessary in any effective program of farm relief.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

**UNITED STATES**

Florida—Holywood Golf and Country Club, 3 p. m., December 14.

Massachusetts—Brookline, Pythian Temple, West Elm Street, 8 p. m., December 15.

New Jersey—East Orange, Strand

## Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An ad-measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**

**FOR RENT**

**New, Attractive**  
**Steam-Heated Apartments**

Two to five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

**12-69 Dundee Street**  
Street entirely rebuilt.

**SHAWMUT REAL ESTATE TRUST**  
Office: 11 Dundee Street, Boston

**REAL ESTATE**

The greatest opportunity to invest in Real Estate in Bergen County, N. J., is now for Acreage, Homes and Lots, consult

**JOHN F. GOGGER**  
187 Main Street  
Fort Lee, N. J. Phone Fort Lee 208

**DESIRABLE LONG ISLAND HOMES**

BRIDGE PLAZA, 1221  
REAL ESTATE BROKER  
4100 Bell Avenue, Tel. Bayside 2744.

**READING, PA.**—For sale, 20 acres of land with city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two cottages; excellent water supply; 2000 ft. elevation; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTH, 545 7th Street.

**READING, PA.**—Good 6-room house, 235 Main St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer. This is a good bargain. C. T. MANTH, 545 7th Street.

**READING, PA.**—3-story stone front house, 9 rooms and bath, cement cellar, 14x10 ft.; 20 rear ally, 1200 N. 10th St.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—While on part 6-room sunny apartment, completely furnished, two baths; very reasonable. Box N-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**—To sublet, new 6-room sunny apartment, completely furnished, two baths; very reasonable. Box N-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**DELIGHTFUL** suburban home offered for up to small adult family, January to May; capable servant in charge; use of 2000 sq. ft. garden; large detached garage; The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**FLORIDA**—7-room bungalow, garage, near lake, from ocean and golf, well furnished, 1000 ft. elevation; for 4 or 5 months \$75 month; 10 laying chickens. P. O. Box 1215, Miami, Fla.

**MIAMI, FLA.**—Fair View Apartments, 112 S. W. 10th Ave.—4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; close in; convenient to stores and transportation.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, near Park Square—Practitioner's double office furnished during the winter, Box N-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Practitioner's office; light, morning hours; central location; \$52.50 per month; 1000 Madison Ave., New York City.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Will share practitioner's double office, Room 1800, Salmon Tower, 2nd floor after 2 except Friday, Chickerling 2825.

**PAYING GUESTS**

RED GABLES, Phillips Manor-on-Hudson, New York—All-year guest house for distinguished guests; golfing, fishing, boating, etc.; 1000 ft. elevation; 40 minutes' ride to New York City; 1000 ft. elevation; 40 minutes' ride to New York City.

**REST HOME**

LADY has opened her home to two people desiring harmonious atmosphere. 73 Union Hall St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

PELIAM MANOR, N. Y.—Maid to do general housework, small family. Tel. Pelham 1551.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

EXECUTIVE accountant, 18 years' broad experience in cost and corporation accounting, office management, sales promotion, etc.; desires position in New York City, New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

DESKERER misses' and women's dresses, making position, experienced; best references. Address: 1000 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman desires position as companion-chaperone for young girl; capable of selecting and making wardrobe; willing to travel; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Address: 1000 Madison Ave., New York City.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY  
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU  
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2026

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT 1554

**Commerce Employment Bureau**  
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS  
506 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2007

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE  
Office Positions for Men and Women  
250 Broadway, N. Y. C. BAYARD 3057

**LOUISE C. HARRIS**—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 250 Broadway, N. Y. C. BAYARD 3057

**PERSONNEL COMPANY**—Executive, managerial, bookkeeping, secretarial, and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. CORT 2585

**MISS WEBBER**  
1 BEACON STREET  
SPECIALIZED HIGH-GRADE SERVICE  
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
BOSTON HAYMARKET 3204-5223

**INTERIOR DECORATORS**

KINA BEATRICE SCHWARTZ  
Interior Decorations, Furnishings, and Artistic Home Lighting  
Walker Apartments, Wollaston, Mass., Phone Granite 7985-M

Theater, Main and Grove Streets, 3:30 p. m., December 18.  
Hudson, 8:15 p. m., December 19.  
Theater, 3:30 p. m., December 18.  
Union City: Emerson High School, New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., December 19.  
2 Adelphi Terrace, LONDON.  
3 Avenue de l'Opera, Gutersberg 42.71.  
1 Via Margutta, LONDON, Tel. 23-400.  
802 Fox Blvd., Philadelphia 9186.  
1458 McCormick, Tel. Webb 7183.  
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Webb 7099.  
402 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035.  
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3703.  
625 Market St., Tel. Victor 3240.  
437 Van Nuys Bldg., Tel. Trinity 3004.  
350 Blinnier Bldg., Tel. Main 3094.  
1022 N. W. Portland, Ore., Tel. Becon 3305.  
In many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

**COINS AND STAMPS**

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps, old letters, old postcards, etc. Tel. HOBOKEN 1908, LINDEN, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

**WANTED**

WANTED—Maid—Home wanted for lovely female, little black and white markings. Tel. Milton 7878.

**GIFTS**

SEE my collection of Christmas Novelties and Gifts. 845 DELANO, 32 Dundee Street, Boston. Copy 4172-M.

**DANCING STUDIOS**

RICHARDS SCHOOL OF DANCING  
20 Huntington Ave., Boston  
Open for season. Enroll any time. Private and class. Tel. R. K. 6660.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

BOSTON  
107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4380  
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Callender 7404  
2000 Broadway, Tel. Callender 7404  
2 Adelphi Terrace, LONDON  
3 Avenue de l'Opera, Gutersberg 42.71.  
1 Via Margutta, LONDON, Tel. 23-400.  
802 Fox Blvd., Philadelphia 9186.  
1458 McCormick, Tel. Webb 7183.  
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Webb 7099.  
402 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035.  
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3703.  
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437 Van Nuys Bldg., Tel. Trinity 3004.  
350 Blinnier Bldg., Tel. Main 3094.  
1022 N. W. Portland, Ore., Tel. Becon 3305.  
In many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

**LOOKING FOR A ROOM?**

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

## New Jersey

**ATLANTIC CITY**

**Guarantee Trust Company**

Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates  
Consult Our Trust Officer  
Capital and Surplus—\$1,400,000  
A. M. & J. G. Herring Phone Marine 2399

**La France Beauty Shop**

Specializing in Permanent Waving  
28 South Virginia Atlantic City, N. J.

**Cantilever Shoe**

Men, Women and Children  
924 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

**DUNGAN, FRY & SPENCE**

Furniture, Carpets and Office Equipment  
2013-15-17-19 Atlantic Avenue  
Phone Marine 2064

**The "SQUARE DEAL" Store**  
**KAUFMAN & WEINER**  
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

**Hardware—House Furnishings**  
"For the cool evenings: Electric, Gas and Oil Heaters." Our new stock of guns and shells have just arrived.  
MARINE 1628

**For Appearance Sake!**  
Send it to  
**Dorraine Cleaners & Dyers**  
Office—39 S. So. Carolina Ave.  
Phone—708 N. Indiana Ave.

**"JUST INSURANCE"**  
**ALVIN H. MORRIS**  
Agent for  
The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Phone Marine 3162 449 Guarantee Trust Bldg.

**Carl's Restaurants**  
In the very center of things  
1505 Boardwalk  
Next to Apollo Theater  
1308 Pacific Opposite Y. M. C. A.

**DOVER**

**Lackawanna House**  
The Restaurant for the Whole Family  
ALWAYS OPEN  
11 South Morris St. Phone Dover 276

**HOBOKEN**

**Christmas Gift Suggestions**  
Priscilla and Martha Washington Sewing Cabinets—Radio Tables—Cordless Tables—Magazine Racks—Telephone Stands.  
Your inspection is invited. Open evenings until Christmas.  
EDWARD RATHJEN  
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

**This Christmas Give Books**  
Hundreds of Titles to Select From  
**HOBOKEN STATIONERY AND PRINTING COMPANY**  
92 Hudson Street

**C. H. GROSSMANN & SON**  
(Established 1898)  
**Hardware and House Furnishings**  
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS  
1224 Washington St. Hoboken 323

**GEO. H. PRUTER**  
**PRIME MEATS**  
**POULTRY PROVISIONS**  
1000 Park Avenue Hoboken 1144

**G. Schnackenberg**  
**Delicatessen and Groceries**  
6th and Bloomfield Sts. Hoboken 1907

**BABYLAND**  
S. LEWIS, Prop.  
Infants' and Children's Wear  
730 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3786

**HENRY W. GROTE**  
**Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry**  
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.  
54 NEWARK STREET  
Open Monday 9:00 p. m. Open Saturday 10:00 Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

**The SMART SHOP**  
A. H. FLECHTNER  
Ladies' Waists, Lingerie, Hosiery, DRESSES  
918 Washington St. Hoboken 2633

**COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY**  
14th and Washington Streets  
Hoboken, New Jersey  
**SOUND PRINCIPLES**  
**COURTEOUS SERVICE**  
Open Your account with us.

**GRULICH & SONS**  
**Floral Artists**  
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association  
616 WASHINGTON STREET  
Opp. the U. S. Theatre Hoboken 510

**LOOKING FOR A ROOM?**

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

## New Jersey

**JERSEY CITY**

**SCHNEIDERS**

**CUTTERS**  
of the BETTER MEATS  
**JERSEY PORK**  
**BEEF—VEAL—LAMB**  
Finest Quality Poultry  
445 Central Avenue, Jersey City  
Web. 4596

**JULIUS BERGER**  
**Pioneer Furrier**  
293 Central Ave., Jersey City

**Furs, Leather Bags and Ladies' Umbrellas of the better class.**

**Edward C. Berger**  
**Hatter and Haberdasher**  
Christmas Gifts for Men  
312 CENTRAL AVE., JERSEY CITY

**Graydon Battery Service**  
Authorized Dealer for  
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—  
Fada Radio Sets  
22 Bergen Ave. Press-Lite Batteries

**WHEN RENTING**  
Insuring, Buying or Selling  
CONSULT  
**Brunton Realty Co., Inc.**  
440 Bergen Ave. Phone Del. 9393

**MONTCLAIR**

**A. WENZ**  
(Successor to Maslin's Children Shop)  
Gifts, Artware, China, Greeting Cards, Books, Toys, Dennison Goods  
560 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. 4208

**Grace Alice Candies**  
Caramels, Chocolates and Bon Bons, Chocolate Covered Peppermints, 51 lb. Animal Lollypops 40c per doz.  
Special Christmas Boxes  
57 Watchung Ave. Tel. 5476

**"Frances for Frocks"**  
**HATS UNDERTHINGS**  
**HOSIERY CORSETS**  
547 Valley Road Tel. 4109  
Work by Marinella Specialists Only  
**Powell & Vander Byl**  
Permanent Marcel Waving  
WITHOUT ELECTRICITY  
Room 32, Hinch Bldg.  
484 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.  
Tel. Montclair 710

**The VANITY BOX**  
Gifts That Reflect  
GLOVES HOSIERY UNDERWEAR  
POCKETBOOKS NOVELTY JEWELRY  
PERFUMES "NOVELTY" PRODUCTS  
EXPERT CORSETTIER  
499 Bloomfield Avenue

**Charles S. Holmes & Co.**  
**REALTORS**  
"HOLMES FOR HOMES"  
Correspondence Invited  
145 Watchung Avenue Telephone 665

**The SILK SHOP**  
**THE TREASURE**  
**HOUSE OF SILK**  
538 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE  
Telephone Montclair 633

**NEWARK**

Lighting Fixtures  
**Bronze Art Fixture Co.**  
F. C. JAEGER, President  
40 EAST PARK ST.  
NEWARK, N. J.

**WILLIAM WINDLE WILLIAM WINDLE JR.**  
Telephone 3773  
**Auto Radiator and Repair Co.**  
Expert Repairing on Automobile Radiators  
23 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

**the Brittany**  
A NICE PLACE TO EAT  
L. LINDEN PARK  
Lunches, 50c, 11:30 to 2:30; Dinner, 65c to \$1.00; 5:30 to 8; Sunday Dinner, \$1.25; to 8; Real American Home Cooking.

**"We Desire to Serve"**  
Family laundering in all its branches carefully washed and beautifully ironed.  
**CRESCENT LAUNDRY CO.**  
287 North 5th St. Newark, N. J.  
Tel. Branch 8370 TRY 78

**NEW LAID EGGS**  
Butter, Honey, Vanilla  
Sausages, Bacon, Fresh Chickens  
Delivered anywhere in Newark and suburbs. Phone Belleville 1445

**MILDRED BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
**PARKER METHOD**  
All kinds of Hairdressing, Permanent Waving, Shampoo and Manicure \$1







## Thermsfield, Math. E. B. THERM